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TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"R. H." (Longham).—We fully appreciate the inconveniences to which persons situated like our correspondent are subjected, but we are unable to suggest a remedy.

"A. H."—Certainly not.

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l Journal. tholic."—It is impossible to prevent expressions of feeling entributors, but our design and desire is to be impartial.

THE CRITIC, Condon Literary Journal.

THE AUTHORS, &c., OF ENGLAND.

IN an article with this title, the Magazin für die Literatur des Auslandes ("Magazine of Foreign Literature") for December, an able periodical published at Berlin, thus refers to, and comments on, our "Directory of Living Authors," &c.—"The Editors of The London Literary Journal, The Certic, announce as in preparation a "The Editors of The London Literary Journal, The Critic, announce as in preparation a 'Directory of Living English Authors, Artists, and Composers,' which will consequently be a very comprehensive work, such as has not yet been published either in England or in any other country; for Meusel's Authors of Germany does not include Artists as such. Each number is to cost sixpence, and the whole will be accompanied by an alphabetical index. From the great energy which characterizes the management of The Critic, a work of real excellence may be anticipated."

TWO CENTURIES AGO. FROM THE OLD BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS. * (The 16th to the 31st January, 1652.)

1. THE LORD GENERAL CROMWELL, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LILBURNE, AND HONOURABLE GEN-TLEMEN. 2. THE LAW REFORMERS. 3. THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOUR.

November, that Sir Philip Warwick, a fashionable young gallant and courtier, then Royalist Member for Radnor, stepping into the Long Parliament on the sixth day of its meeting, beheld what his Memoirs have recorded in a passage which has been and will be often quoted, and may be once more quoted here: "I came into the house, and perceived a gentleman specifier when I known perceived a gentleman speaking whom I knew not, very ordinarily apparelled; for it was a plain cloth suit which seemed to have been made by an cloth suit which seemed to have been made by an ill country tailor; his linen was plain; and I remember a speck or two of blood upon his little band, which was not much larger than his collar. His hat was without a hatband. His stature was of a good size; his sword stuck close to his side; of a good size; his sword stuck close to his side; his countenance swoln and reddish, his voice sharp and untunable, and his eloquence full of fervour. For the subject matter would not bear much of reason; it being on behalf of a servant of Mr. Prynne's who had dispersed libels. I sincerely profess, it lessened very much my reverence unto that Great Council, for this gentleman was very much hearkened unto." In the eleven years odd months and days since that 9th November, 1641, much has changed in England and its Parliament. It was ten years last Saturday, the loth, since Charles I. left Whitehall never to return until to lay his head on the block there, on the 30th of January 1649, exactly three years come next Friday week. One of the two main branches of that "Great Council," the House of Peers, has been lopped off, and the other has been branches of that "Great Council," the House of Peers, has been lopped off, and the other has been reduced by purges, voluntary withdrawals, death and timorous avoidance to some 150 members, who are called contemptuously the Rump. Much has changed, but if you step into the Commons' House, at Westminster, on Tuesday, this 20th of January, 1652, you will probably still see there the "gentleman" to whom Sir Philip was surprised that Honourable Members gave ear,—now dressed belike "in a plain black suit, with grey stockings," and "sitting as is his wont, in an ordinary place." Certainly you will see standing in a bold attitude, at the bar of the Honourable

House, the very "servant of Mr. Prynne," for whom the petition that November day of 1641 was being presented. For the gentleman to whom a country tailor had done such injustice was no other than "Mr. O. Cromwell, Member for Cambridge," and "the servant of Mr. Prynne" was John Lilburne. To-day, the amendments on the Act of Oblivion are to be debated, and no doubt the Lord General is in the House; nay, I think he has given notice of "a petition from the Gentlemen of Cambridge," which is ordered, say the Commons' Journals, "to be presented to the Parliament by the Lord General to-morrow morn-House, the very "servant of Mr. Prynne. the Commons' Journals, "to be presented to the Parliament by the Lord General to-morrow morning." There, at the bar, sure enough, stands "noisy John;" bidden to go upon his knees and receive his sentence. John "obstinately denies" to do any such thing, protesting that he "kneels only to God." Let him withdraw, then. By way of punishment for his contumacy ten days are shorn from the period allowed him to wind up his affairs. By the end of the month John must have left England, or he meets a felon's doom. have left England, or he meets a felon's doom

If my Lord General be in the House, does he remember, think you, that little circumstance of the petition more than eleven years ago, and does it not awaken in his mind certain reflections of rather a painful description? So many years of battling for freedom and toleration, and here we are, passing an Act of Oblivion with one hand, and banishing poor John Lilburne with the other. Is King Rump, then, so much better than King King Rump, then, so much better than King Charles, and Haberdashers' Hall than the Star-Chamber? Not that the Lord General's "poli-Chamber? Not that the Bold Chemistry Political sentiments," are at all coincident with John's. John's recipe for the settlement of the nation is a "New Reform Bill" of the most sweeping descrip-"New Reform Bill" of the most sweeping description—Universal Suffrage, equal electoral divisions, and Annual Parliaments. What if Universal Suffrage were to vote for the re-introduction of Charles II. and Mr. Brown's chapel? that is the consideration which keeps my Lord General from approving of John's new movement for Parliamentary Reform. He will try even the Rump yet a little longer. He is a member, and will urge it on to useful reforms. Were he the ambitious schemer some people take him to be, he would leave it to itself to accumulate ever new unpopularity. Not so the Lord General. Evidently he is pressing on the Act of Oblivion all through this fortnight, often a teller in the frequent divisions that occur upon it, always voting quent divisions that occur upon it, always voting on the side of mercy to delinquents. So that on the 27th the newspapers can announce that the Act of Oblivion is engrossed, and will soon be read a third time, to "give great contentment in

John withdrew after his refusal to kneel; but he did not go very far, I suspect; probably his sympathizing friends and acquaintance (of whom he has a large circle extending through all ranks of society) were in the neighbourhood. For that same afternoon there came to Westminster a deputation of metropolitan democrats; and "the house being informed that there were divers "the house being informed that there were divers petitioners at the door, the Serjeant-at-Arms was ordered to fetch in their petition." It called itself "a humble petition of many well-affected people, inhabiting in the cities of London, Westminster, Southwark, and places adjacent, in the behalf of the just liberties of this Commonwealth, highly concerned in the sentence against Lieutenent. concerned in the sentence against Lieutenant-Colonel John Lilburne." These petitioners take rather a higher tone than the Honourable House has been of late years accustomed to. They express themselves decidedly of opinion that squabbles like that between John and Sir Arthur should be fought out in the cock-pit of a law-court, without the intervention of the Honourable court, without the intervention of the Honourable House. Nay, as if aware of the temper of the House, they add a clause: "That you will appoint some speedy course for the receiving and answering of petitions that so men through long attendance, be not enforced unto inconveniency" The House passes, I presume, to the order of the day; at least it gives no answer. In most of the democratic circles of the metropolis, civil and military, John's sentence is warmly condemned. "Divers John's sentence is warmly condemned. "Divers officers and soldiers in the army have declared to live and die together in the preservation of their fundamental rights and native liberties, and seem to be much troubled at the grievous sentence against Lieutenant-Colonel Lilburne." The same authority informer at that the portition to Park against Lieutenant-Colonel Lilburne." The same authority informs us that the petition to Parliament was signed by "many thousand well-affected citizens," indeed "most of the private congregations are likewise petitioning the Parliament, humbly imploring them to recal the said grievous sentence upon Lieutenant-Colonel Lilburne and the rest concerned therein." All in

vain; John must go. Let us see him out of the country; and improve the occasion by remarking that if anything very untoward should befal this Parliament, there would not be many tears shed

country; and improve the occasion by remarking that if anything very untoward should befall this Parliament, there would not be many tears shed in the democratic circles of the metropolis!

Thursday, January 29th.—"This day, Lieutenant Colonel John Lilburne began his pilgrimage from London for Holland. He took horse at Finsbury, and rode quite through the City over London Bridge, being attended by many hundreds of citizens gallantly mounted, who are resolved to accompany him part of his journey. One thing is observable: that when his friends were all ready mounted in Moor-fields, he delivered himself as followeth: Gentlemen," &c., thanked them for their sympathy, "it is not banishment that can make me change my principles," and so forth; a short speech, but to the purpose. According to another editor, "his first stage was Gravesend. He made haste from Gravesend to take shipping about Dover for Holland. It is said that when he came upon the Downs he was very sick. This," the man that was sick, as it were, adds the editor, sarcastically, "was he that set himself against Bishops, against Kings, against the House of Lords, against Generals, yea," horresco referens, "and Parliament itself." Good bye, John! Au revoir. Unlike Rob Roy, he has been born an age too soon. He should have been born in the nineteenth century, where, with his eloquence, logic, indomitable pluck, and sincere desire for a new Reform Bill, he would have been eminent on platforms, and produced "tremendous cheers" at "great meetings," and in many a leading article would my friends Bawier and Bantam (for a consideration) have sung their Te Joannem Laudamus. John will more than once revisit his native shores, and end, very naturally, by turning Quaker!

Petitions from metropolitan democrats, and, in the stage of the sta rally, by turning Quaker!

rally, by turning Quaker!

Petitions from metropolitan democrats, and, indeed, any unarmed opposition may be despised by the Honourable House, so long as it has the Lord General and his Forces to back it. Would it not be prudent then, disband and retrench as you please, to pay the soldiers at least what you do owe them? In the present temper of the well-affected citizens of London, were Honourable Gentlemen and the Forces to fall out, I do not think it would be the Forces that would go to the wall. Surely the army in Scotland that has quelled the most stubborn and dangerous of our foes deserves well of the country, and ought to have a settlement of the arrears of its pay. Why does not Colonel Downes, now that he has 300L a year, look after these matters, and so order them that there be no need for such a step as that recorded in the Commons' Journals of Tuesday, the 27th: "The House being informed, That divers officers of the Army were at the door, they were called in," not left outside like the well-affected citizens, "and being come to the bar, Commissary-General Whalley," my Lord General's cousin, "did inform the House that, by command of the General Council of Officers of the Army, he and the rest of the Officers were commanded to attend the Parliament with a tender of their humble desires. And thereupon presented a petition: which after the petitioners were withdrawn, was read, and was entitled 'The humble petition of the Council of Officers of the Army sitting at Whitehall," very humble but not less resolute, I daresay. Whereon it is "resolved that this petition be taken into consideration on this day sevennight, the first business: nothing to intervene." So different is the reception of Petitions from metropolitan democrats, and, less resolute, I daresay. Whereon it is "resolved that this petition be taken into consideration on this day sevennight, the first business: nothing to intervene." So different is the reception of petitions from soldiers and from citizens. Of the other parliamentary intelligence of the fortnight, almost the only item worth retailing is that on Friday, the 23rd, "Mr. Speaker, by way of report, acquainted the House that he had received a letter from Peter Spiering Silverchwen," whom, as plain "Mons. Spiering," the reader remembers landing at Gravesend. The letter is addressed "Sereniss-Reipublica Anglicana amica Christina." Let it be referred to the Council of State. Mr. J. Milton, who is Latin Secretary to the Council, will reply, no doubt, in his best Latin, and his most gallantly dignified style, to the overtures of the fair daughter of the great Gustavus. By the way, Queen Christina's late protegé, and Mr. J. Milton's antagonist, Salmasius, is in Holland just now, under the protection of their High Mightinesses—bragging, as usual, at a great raté; asserting among other lies that he has been made nesses—bragging, as usual, at a great rate; asserting, among other lies, that he has been made

Chancellor of France by young Louis Quatorze!

2. The reader knows that a committee of persons out of the house, has been appointed to investigate the subject of Law Reform. As its

King's Pamphlets, sub dato, Commons' Journals, Whit-locke's Memorials, &c. &c.

decisions and recommendations are not, however, decisions and recommendations are not, however, to be final, but will fall to be re-discussed by persons in the House (which contains a fair proportion of Lawyers), the Gentlemen of the Long Robe do not feel that alarm which one might suppose would be excited in them by the "composition of the Committee." The public, however, is in a state of high anticipation, part of it fancying that this Committee (like the Military Court in Scotland), is actually to try cases, and that there is really a chance of immediately getting a little cheap justice—a mournful error which an official intimation hastens to correct. Meanwhile, for its deliberations, it has assigned to the House formerly occupied by the peers, and sets to work with considerable diligence "Saturday, Jan. 31st. The Committee appointed by Parliament to consider the inconveniences and dilatories in the Law, met on Tuesday, and sate three entire days this week; and have made a good progress in order to the method of their pro-They made known their desires to Judges in the several Courts of Justice at West-minster, to require the Officers belonging to each several Court to return a list of their offices, the fees which they receive," &c. &c. What is more important: "In the meantime, the Committee have entered upon several heads, concerning the inconveniences in the law, in relation to Estates in Tail, and Copyhold estates, that they may be made liable (for the future), to pay debts "—A touch of "Free Trade in Land," or of an Encumbered Estates bill here; I think. Further: "The Committee have appointed to sit three days in the week, viz.; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, forenoon and afternoon, and in the

intervals are divided into Sub-committees for preparing of things in order to the expediting the work in hand," all of which looks like business. With what feelings Lord Commissioner Whitlocke views these proceedings may be imagined. He insinuates that he is much consulted by the members of the Committee, and that Mr. Hugh Peters, the preacher, is rather too forward in it. Mr. Peters harbours some crot-chets respecting "the law in Holland," in which quite wrong," but not the less "very tive." The Reverend Gentleman having opinionative. otions of his own about things, and refusing to e "put down," even by a Lord Commissioner of be "put down," the Great Seal.

3. M. Guizot, or Frederick Schlegel, or some other "philosophic observer," has remarked that all the political and intellectual controversies of the nineteenth century have their prototypes the seventeenth, a remark much less astonishing than true. The Reddest republicanism, the most democratic Socialism, the most modern ee doctrine of non-resistance, not less Evangelicalism and Puseyism, are to be Vankee Saner schemes, too, of social reform than those first mentioned, are found like pearls in the oysterbed of that century's pamphletary rubbish. Thus, the Faithful Scout (rather a well-conducted Journal, and with a decided leaning to the Lord Coneral) of January 27, bursts out thus: "This found busily at work in the seventeenth century. General), of January 27, bursts out thus: "This day was extant a most incomparable treatise, entitled 'The Poor Man's Advocate.' Wherein is contained an excellent petition to the Par-liament from the Officers and Soldiers, Citizens and Countrymen, &c., a copy whereof followeth."

There are no signatures, and probably the form of a petition altogether is merely adopted for convenience sake. It opens with a distinct statement of the necessity for setting on foot what we ment of the necessity for setting on foot what we call "the reproductive employment of pauperism."
"Houses of Correction" it justly says, "being more apt to make men (from being poor), to become vagabonds and beggars." To bring the able-bodied pauperism of the country into contact able-bodied pauperism of the country into contact with "so much of the commons, forests, chaces, &c., as is due unto the poor," along with all "mines not wrought on," is the chief aim of the petition. The necessary capital is to be raised by appropriating "the remainder of what is due on public accounts," as well as all "Parish collections," (poor's rates) "and concealed or abused charities." With these the petitioners undertake to absorb pauperism. They even propose to take the navy and army into their own hands, if the revenues are given them (what would Colonel Downes say?) and they offer to raise the national taxation upon new principles, which really Colonel Downes say?) and they offer to raise the national taxation upon new principles, which really sound very well. "To take off the customs from unwrought materials, and commodities, and food, and ammunition imported, and lay them food, and ammunition imported, and lay them upon food and ammunition exported." Repeal of import duties upon all raw materials! "To take off all customs from manufactures exported, and lay them upon manufactures imported "— which smacks, I fear, of "protection to native industry." One can fancy how Sir Harry Vane's lip curled when he read all this in the Faithful Scout, and how he muttered contemptuously to himself something about "amateur budgets!" himself something about "amateur budgets!

F. ESPINASSE.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

In History of Magic, Witchcraft, and Animal Magnetism. By J. C. COLQUHOUN, Esq., Author of "Isis Revelata." In 2 vols. London: Longman and Co. An

The world would be spared a chaos of controversy The world would be spared a chaos of controversy and contention, difficulty and doubt, if those who profess to be students of natural science would but adhere to the seemingly easy and obvious rule of ascertaining facts before they adventure upon argument. From the time when the Royal Society solemnly debated the quizzical question put to them by the Merry Monarch, "Why is it that a live salmon weighs more than a dead one?" for which phenomenon a multifule of astute for which phenomenon a multitude of a stute reasons were adduced before the experiment was tried and it was found that the fact was not as assumed, down even to our own day, men of science have persisted in talking when they should science have persisted in talking when they should be trying, and in proving by unanswerable arguments that those things which are cannot be, and those must be which are not. Obviously, science is a question of fact. It is useless to assail asserted facts by reasons for their non-existence. by reasons for their non-existence. There is one way of disproving them, and that is by but one trying the experiment. Nothing less than the experiment, carefully made by himself, will justify any man in denying the existence of a fact in nature, which is asserted by some other man of equal ability and integrity. Plain as this rule would appear to common sense, the history of science shows us that it is systematically negative to the common sense. lected. Almost every discovery has been met by denials founded upon some reasons why it could not be, and even honest and able men have continually so far forgotten themselves as to fight a new fact with argument instead of experiment

It is very much to be lamented that this ille-gitimate form of controversy should still be adopted among us, for it wastes much valuable time both of writers and readers, and deprives the world of the advantage it would derive from the settlement of the question one way or the other. If the fact be found true, then, like all other facts in nature, it can be turned to account for some good uses; if it be false, it is an obstacle to truth, the clearing away of which makes room in men's minds for something more valuable. Besides, verbal controversy is a most wasteful in men's minds for something more valuable.

Besides, verbal controversy is a most wasteful method of trying physical truths. It takes so the tried in a few hours: an argument of probabilities and possibilities may extend over years.

Now this is precisely the position of a phenomena, or rather series of phenomena, to which

many names have been given, but which, adopting that upon the title-page of the work before us, we will call Animal Magnetism. For some two centuries or so, the existence of these phenomena, as a fact in nature, has been positively asserted by a number of persons, who say that they have tried and produced them, and as confidently they have been denied by the great majority of the scientific, and, especially, the medical, world, who produce an avalanche of arguments to prove that

the asserted facts cannot be To us, who want to know what is the very truth; who desire to be assured which is right; who are perplexed between the positive assertion of the fact, and the force of the arguments that are wielded against it, it certainly does appear very strange that, after so long a period, it should yet be undecided whether the asserted fact does yet be undecided whether the asserted fact does or does not exist. We have read the arguments with attention, but they disappoint us in this, that they are arguments only. The writers do not say, as they should do, "I have tried and found them to fail. I have put the asserted experiment to the proof, and it has not yielded the results." But they say only, "For the reasons following, I assert that it cannot be true." Now, would it not be far more satisfactory, if, instead of such an interminable form of discussion, those who deny the asserted fact would make a fair trial of it, not with instruments supplied to them by the other the asserted fact would make a fair trial of it, not with instruments supplied to them by the other side, but in their own families, among their friends, their children, their servants, in circumstances in which collusion is impossible, and with persons whom they know to be incapable of imposture. If, having thus made trial fully and fairly, they fail to witness the phenomena asserted, they will be entitled to meet fact with fact, experiment, with experiment, result with fact, experiment with experiment, result with result, and to be as stout in denial as are the others in affirmation. But, until this course is taken, and nobody is permitted to deny who has not tried it, the unscientific world will continue to lean towards those who, at least, profess to be informed by experiment, and to mistrust those who rely only upon arguments. Nor is it won-derful that they should do so, seeing that almost every established truth in science was once assailed by precisely the same weapon, and that assance by precisely in esame weapon, and that equally conclusive reasons were produced, in equal abundance, to prove to demonstration that it could not be true. Nevertheless, as Galileo said, "It moves for all that."

very religious man, who has conducted a long series of experiments with single-minded purpose, not to prove this or that to be true, as is the fatal error of too many philosophers, but to find out what is true, and who has been led, by those experiments, conducted with all the care and what is true, and who has been led, by those experiments, conducted with all the care and caution his ingenuity could suggest, to the conclusion that many of the phenomena which are depicted under the title of Animal Magnetism are existing truths in nature, and not, as others assert, either fallacies or forgeries. But while he admits some, Mr. Colquioun rejects others, especially those usually termed Phreno-Mesmerism. It must, however, be confessed that in this he has not altogether observed his own principle. He assure activate it is truted of dispraying this he has not attogether observed his own principles. He argues against it, instead of disproving it: contends that it is not, because it cannot be, and because of certain alleged inconsistencies in it with other received truths. Now, having found fault with this very mode of fighting asserted facts, when wielded against so much of Animal Magnetism as he believes to be true, it does seem somewhat inconsistent that he should wield the self-same weapon against other portions of the alleged phenomena which he does not believe. alleged phenomena which he does not believe. But such is the not infrequent infirmity of the human mind, that it cannot be consistent with We have had occasion to point out similar defects in various argumentative science, divinity, and philosophy. QUHOUN is not alone in his frailty. works, Mr. C

The design of this work is to trace, as it were the phenomena of Animal Magnetism through the various forms in which it has been, from the earliest ages, employed for the purposes of super-stition, priestcraft, and imposition. The author finds in it the explanation of the mysterious and perplexing records relating to magic and witch-craft. Great learning and ingenuity have been expended in this review, and as an interesting sketch of the divers forms in which the innate love of the marvellous has been exhibited or ministered to by the cunning, a more amusing and curious book than this has not, for a long time, come before the public. He has ransacked time, come before the public. He has ransacked the British Museum for incidents related of per-sons and people of all ages, climes, and countries, by whom phenomena have been exhibited, which philosophers have passed with a sneer, or sum-marily rejected as falsehoods or impostures, but in which Mr. Colquioun sees the presence of Animal Magnetism. Had we space for them, we might extract many columns of strange narrative, more exciting and absorbing than any romance, for which the author adduces authorities, and which, however explained, cannot but occasion

THE CRITIC

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much reflection in thoughtful minds upon the mystery of our being, the relationship of mind to body, and the connection the soul has, or may have, even in this life, with the spirit world by which we are surrounded. Those who are already believers in Animal Magnetism will be pleased with the mass of new and curious evidence that has been here brought together. Unbelievers will read the work with the deepest interest, as a collection of singular facts in Physiology, although they will give to them a different explanation, collection of singular facts in Physiology, although they will give to them a different explanation, and attribute to causes already recognized that which the author assigns to a disputed and dis-putable phenomenon. From this description it will be seen that it is peculiarly a book for the book-club, for every member will be sure to read it in his turn.

it in his turn.

This being the index number of The Critic, although a double one, and the claims of publication and the season being unusually numerous, we are unable to extract from the pages before us so largely as we could desire, or as they deserve, and we must be content with a few only out of the many passages we had marked.

According to the Mesmerists, Animal Magnetism is only Artificial Somnambulism: the phenomena, if true, do indeed appear to be singularly alike. Here is an account of

SOMNAMBULISM.

SOMNAMBULISM.

The following case was observed and reported by the learned and ingenious Dr. Ennemoser, one of the most eminent theoretical and practical writers upon this particular subject. The patient was a peasant in the doctors neighbourhood, who was in the habit of getting upout of his bed at night, and executing pieces of work, which he was not capable of accomplishing when awake. He left the house with his eyes closed, and, after executing his business, returned, went to bed again, and slept quictly during his ordinary time. Upon one occasion, he took with him his axe, and hewed down a tree which hung over a dreadful precipice.—The same author relates the story of an apothecary who read, at night, the prescriptions which were brought to him, by means of his fingers; and prepared the prescribed medicines in the most accurate manner;—and all this while in a state of somnambulism. The learned reporter asserts—and every individual conversant with the subject can confirm the statement—that there are hundreds of well-authenticated instances of the occurrence of similar phenomena.

Very similar to some of the asserted phenomena of Mesmerism were those exhibited by

THE CONVULSIONARIES.

Similar phenomena, too, will be found related in the accounts which were drawn up and published, at the time, of the organic condition of the convulsionaries of St. Medard, in France. With regard to these last accounts, Dr. Bertrand observes, "the facts they enumerate are strange and inconceivable; but they are so well attested, and it was so impossible for the observer to be deceived in regard to them, that if we venture to deany their reality a must absolutely cause at lock upon. deny their reality, we must absolutely cease to look upon testimony, in any case, as a means of arriving at cer-tainty." The accounts in question relate to those abnormal modifications of the state of the organism, which rendered the bodies of the convulsionaries capable of resisting the ordinary causes of injury or destruction, during the application of what was called the grands

during the application of what was called the grands secours.

This application—the nature of which has been explained in the article "Convulsionary," of The Dictionary of the Medical Sciences, tended to manifest the extraordinary insensibility, and even, to a certain extent, the invulnerability of the bodies of the convulsionaries. Thus, Jane Mouler, a girl of twenty-two or twenty-three years oi age, standing erect with her back resting against a wall, received upon her stomach and belly one hundred blows of a hammer, weighing from twenty-nine to thirty pounds, which were administered by a very strong man. This girl declared that she could only be relieved by very violent blows; and Carré de Montgeron, the historian of these occurrences, who had undertaken to apply them, having given her sixty with all his force, the woman found them so insufficient, that she caused the instrument to be placed in the hands of a still stronger man, who administered insumeent, that see caused the instrument to be piaced in the hands of a still stronger man, who administered the hundred blows she believed necessary. In order to test the force of the blows, Carré de Montgeron tried them against a stone wall. "At the twenty-fifth blow," says he, "the stone upon which I struck, which had been shaken by the preceding efforts, became loose; everything that retained it fell on the other side of the wall and wade an account of the control of the state of the wall and wade an account of the state of the wall and wade an account of the state wall, and made an aperture more than half a foot in

The operation of the plank — another method of administering the grands secours — was performed, according to the author of the Vaens Efforts—an

antagonist of the convulsions-by placing upon the body antagonist of the convuisions—by placing upon the body of the convulsionary, who lay upon the ground, a plank, or board, which entirely covered her; and, then, as many men mounted upon this board as it would admit, the convulsionary supporting them all. It is said that thirty men have mounted, at once, upon the plank; from which it results, as Carré de Montgeron observes, the this girl sustained a weight sufficient to crush an ox. erves that

Here is a curious, because, so far as the circumstances are related, authenticated case; but it is very inconclusive, as the facts might admit of a different interpretation.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A MURDER.

On the fifth of July, 1592, a wine merchant, in the city of Lyons, and his wife, were murdered with an axe, and their money was stolen. No particular individual was suspected of having perpetrated the crime. A neighbour of the persons murdered sent for a peasant in neighbour of the persons murdered sent for a peasant in the vicinity, whose name was Jaques d'Aymar. This man had for many years enjoyed the reputation of being able, by means of the divining-rod, to discover stolen goods, as well as thieves and murderers. Upon these occasions, he was guided by his divining-rod, which might consist of any species of wood, and, in his hands, enabled him to discover subterraneous water, metals, and many other hidden things.

Aymar obeyed the summons to Lyons; and promised the Procureur du Roi to follow in the footsteps of the criminals, but said that, before setting out, he must commence by going into the cellar where the murder had been committed. The Procureur conducted him thither. He provided himself with a divining-rod of the first timber that could be found. He then tra-

the first timber that could be found. He then tra-versed the cellar, and betrayed no emotion except at the spot where the murder had taken place. At this spot Aymar became affected as if by a violent fever; and the rod, which he held in his hands, became agitated. All these emotions were increased when they came to the spot where the dead body of the woman was found. After this—either conducted by the rod, or by found. After this—either conducted by the rod, or by his internal feelings—he went into the chamber where the theft had been committed. From thence he pursued the traces of the murderers, passed through the streets of the town, along the bridge, and always proceeded, upon the right hand side, along the river. Three persons who accompanied him, testified that he frequently became aware of three individuals who had been accomplices in the murder; but, at other times, it appeared to him, that there were only two. But he appeared to him that there were only two. But he became better informed as to their number, when he entered a garden-house; for there he maintained that the murderers had sat round a table, to which his rod pointed, and had drunk wine out of a bottle which stood in the room, towards which the rod also moved. They wished to be informed by the gardener whether he, or any of his people, had spoken to the murderers; but they could learn nothing from him. The people were called into the house; but the rod pointed to none of them. At length there came two children of nine or them. At length there came two children of nine or ten years of age, and the rod moved towards them. They were interrogated, and they admitted that upon Sunday morning, three men had skulked into the house, and had drunk wine out of the bottle, as indicated by the diviner.

This discovery induced the attendants to place some confidence in Aymar. To make assurance doubly sure, however, they tested his faculty in different ways; nutil, at length, they became assured of its perfect.

until, at length, they became assured of its perfect

accuracy.

After these experiments, some police-officers and other persons were directed to assist him in his search. They arrived at the banks of the Rhone. Here, the marks of footsteps indicated that some persons had gone upon the river. Aymar and his party pursued in a boat. The former discovered where they had landed; her recorded training the present of the contract of the c a boat. Ine former discovered where they had landed; he proceeded straight upon their footsteps; and, to the great astonishment of the inkeepers, he discovered the very beds in which they had slept, the tables at which they had sat, and the tankards and glasses out of which they had drunk—in short, everything they had

When the party had arrived at Samblon, Aymar felt When the party had arrived at Samblon, Aymar felt an emotion, and was convinced the murderers were there. He did not, however, make use of his rod to assure himself of the fact, as he was afraid of being maltreated by the soldiers. For this reason, he returned to Lyons, but soon came back with letters of recommendation. But the murderers had left the place before his arrival. He pursued them to Beaucaire. On his was thicknesses the search of the pursue of the party of the property of the party of the property of the party of the par his arrival. He pursued them to Beaucaire. On his way thither, he scarched the inns, and recognised the beds, tables, bottles, and glasses which they had used. In Beaucaire, he discovered, by means of his rod, that the murderers had separated when they arrived there. He resolved, however, to follow the one whose footsteps were best indicated by the motion of the rod. At once he stood still before the door of a prison, and said, with confidence, that the murderer was there. The door was opened, and he was shown from twelve to fifteen prisoners. The rod pointed to one of them. His name was Bossu, and he had been incarcerated eight days previously on account of some petty theft. At first, Bossu denied everything; but on finding that he had been traced all along from Lyons to Beaucaire, he, at length, confessed that he had been in company with the murderers at all the places indicated by the rod; nay, farther, that he had been present at the murder, and that one of the two criminals had murdered the man, and the other the woman.

that one of the two criminals had murdered the man, and the other the woman.

The Procureur du Roi, in his account of this case, observes that, while in pursuit of the murderers, upon this occasion, Aymar exhibited much internal agitation, perspiration, and headache. The rod also moved in the hands of the Procureur himself; drops of per-spiration stood upon his forehead, and his pulses beat violentic. olently.

Mr. Colourous concludes with a report of a case which occurred lately in Edinburgh; his informant, the gentleman in question, having been entirely sceptical at the time he tried the experiment, and convinced against his will only by the results he then witnessed. We take but a vertion of it a portion of it.

A CASE OF CLAIRVOYANCE.

The sleeper still continuing in the mesmeric state, Mr. N. next proceeded to test her powers, for the first time, in localities familiar to himself.

In the flat, or storey, immediately above the drawing-rooms in his house, are the family bed-rooms. In that

rooms in his house, are the family bed-rooms. In that immediately above the bed-rooms are the nursery-rooms. At this time, there was no one in any of the bed-rooms, excepting Mr. N.'s aunt—a very old lady, who occupies one of them, and is very much confined to it. The nursery-rooms above were occupied, at this time, by Mr. N.'s two children, a boy and a girl, both infants, and two nursery-maids. Mr N. states, from his own knowledge, that the sleeper had never been in any one of these proper rooms and had never been in any one of these proper rooms and had never been my steir etc. and two nursery-maids. Mr N. states, from his own knowledge, that the sleeper had never been in any one of these upper rooms, and had never been in spains at all, upon any occasion. This fact, he states, is notorious to all the household; and it is positively affirmed by the young lady herself. In this state of matters, Mr. N. asked the sleeper to go into one of these bed-rooms, and to say whether she saw anything there. After a short pause, she said she was in a room there; and then, in answer to a series of simple questions, framed so as to lead her as little as possible to the facts, she described the room and its contents, and also what was occurring there at the moment, with perfect and minute accuracy. She described the old lady by her appearance, her dress, and her occupation. She noted the articles upon the chimneypiece, and upon the dressing-table. She described the furniture in the room, both by its character and position. Moreover, she not only noticed the small pictures and miniatures hanging on the walls, but described some of them in detail, with minute and and perfect accuracy. The portrait of an officer, in water-colours, hangs above the fireplace. When asked to describe the picture there, she said it was an officer, and that he had "a large black thing in his hand." On being asked to say what that was, she answered, at first, with some hesitation: "I think it is a hat;" and then added, "it is a cocked hat." The hat happens to be disproportionate, and ill drawn. She then described the feather, and the cockade on it; and having been asked to say whether he had anything in his other hand, she replied—"he is holding his sword against his side;" which is a most accurate descripton.

Once or twice the sleeper seemed to be in error; and I noted the circumstances in my own mind accordingly;

Once or twice the sleeper seemed to be in error; and I noted the circumstances in my own mind accordingly; but without saying anything to indicate this. She at first said the old lady was reclining on a sofa. I knew that there was no sofa in the room. Afterwards, however, the sleeper corrected herself, without any leading, and then said that the old lady was reclining on "an easy chair." It is a large chair, for a sick-room. Again, she said the old lady was in a loose dark dress. I knew that she did not wear a loose dark dress. But, subsequently, the sleeper volunteered the sudden exclamation: "Oh! I see the old lady now—she is all

The explanation of this, which Mr. N. did not under-The explanation of this, which Mr. N. did not understand at the time, constitutes one of the most remarkable points in the case. Mrs. N. had quietly left the room, to go into the old lady's bed-room. But Mr. N. was not aware of the precise moment when she left the drawing-room, as she went out by a door out of sight, while Mr. N. was attending to the sleeper. Her presence in the upper room was immediately detected by the patient, who described her by her appearance and dress, and added: "It one I know." But she did not name her. She also said, that this person was speaking dress, and added: "It one I know." But she did not name her. She also said, that this person was speaking to the old lady; and then she added the explanation noted above. The old lady having been informed, at this time, of what was going on below, and becoming interested in the recital, rose out of her chair, and stood upon the hearth-rug, in a position which caused the glare of the gas lamp to fall full upon her dressing-gown, which was of a light colour. Previously, she

had been buried in the large easy chair; and as the gas and been buried in the large easy chair; and as the gas amp was behind it, her dress was, at that time, in deep shadow. The sleeper had also said that the old lady seemed to be knitting, which she is not in the habit of loing. But when the above-mentioned visit was paid shadow. to her room, she had the spectacles in her hand, and was rubbing the points of the two handles against each other, which she is in the habit of doing; and this appears to have been mistaken for knitting.

The Knights Templars. By C. G. Addison, Esq., Barrister-at-law. London: Longman and Co.

THIS is the third edition of Mr. ADDISON'S interesting and popular History of the Knights Templars. It has been somewhat curtailed, so as to reduce its bulk and cost, and bring it within the reach of a wider circle of cost, and bring it within the reach of a wider circle of readers. Being arrived at the dignity of a second edition, it has passed entirely out of the province of the reviewer, and we have only to record its appearance as an event in the History of Contemporary Literature chronicled in these columns.

BIOGRAPHY.

Temoir of the Rev. W. H. Hewitson, Minister of the Free Church of Scotland, Dirleton, By the Rev. JOHN BAILLIE. London: James Nisbet and Co.

This is a very interesting and valuable memoir. It unfolds the Christian life in its simplest, most truthful and most attractive form. It presents an example of genuine piety that Christians would do well to copy; and an example of ministerial devotedness surpassed by few. Mr. Hewtrson's career was short, but eventful; his health delicate; but his labours great. The biography is well proposed. raphy is well prepared. Mr. BAILLIE has shown great taste and skill in its execution. It is framed chiefly of letters, yet not a volume of letters. Extracts that have interest and value only, are given, and the narrative is supplied by the biographer with laconic elegance, and rmingled with sententious remarks gleaned from an

ttensive reading.

The Rev. W. H. Hewitson was born at Culroy near The Rev. W. H. Hewitson was born at Culroy near Maybole, in Ayrshire, on 16th September, 1812. During his boyhood he was devoted to study, and exhibited traces of that superiority which characterised his future university life. He entered Edinburgh College in 1832, and in his second year carried off the gold medal—as senior scholar of his class But the intensity of his application undermined his constitution, and he sowed the seeds of a pulmonary disease which made him ever after an invalid and terminated fatally. He studied for the Church and became a licentiate in the year 1842, an eventful era in the Scottish establishment. Not able an eventful era in the Scottish establishment Not able to officiate regularly he accompanied Lord W—— to Germany and resided at Bonn for several months. On his return to Scotland he was appointed to labour among the Portuguese in Maderia. This was the scene of his his return to Scotland he was appointed to labour among the Portuguese in Maderia. This was the scene of his successful labours. Dr. Kalley had sown the seed by the public reading of the Scriptures, and Mr. Hewitson reaped the fruit in the conversion of hundreds of Roman Catholics under his ministry. This awakened the priests and persecution began for reading the Bible. In 1844 Maria Jonquina was sentenced to death for refusing to believe in transubstantiation, but owing to a technical flaw in the indictment the sentence was commuted Numbers were put in prison—Dr. KALLEY threatened—his house attacked and his library burnt, and converts to the number of 800 obliged to seek escape by exile. "This is one of the greatest facts of modern missions."

Mr. Hewitson who had prudently left Madeira, followed
the exiles to Trinidad and organised them into a church, and confirmed them in the faith which they have since contrived to adorn. His health compelled him to return m to return to Scotland, and he became minister of the Free Church

at Dirleton, a rural parish in Haddingtonshire.

There his unobtrusive piety, his earnest manner, and his self-denying labours soon drew to him the affections his self-denying labours soon drew to him the affections of his flock, and his preaching was largely blessed. "Prophecy was his favourite study," says the Rev. J. Dodds, "and, whatever many may think of his views, that study was to him the source of unspeakable joy and the greatest spiritual refreshment. Were any doctrine to be judged of by the spirituality of him who believes in it, the doctrine of the Advent (premillennial) as he held it, would indeed receive the strongest possible confirmation from his life and character."

sible confirmation from his life and character."

We remember having heard him deliver a very able lecture, on the "Kingdom of Christ," in Edinburgh, a short time previous to his decease. He was the very picture of death; yet his eye lighted up with gladness as he anticipated the glory of the Coming King and Kingdom. "His Lord's coming in his kingdom," writes his sister, "was the subject of his daily prayer and his most blessed hope." He died on the 7th August 1850. The closing scene is thus described by his biographer: "About midnight, lifting himself up in bed

he raised his hands and eyes in prayer, "Oh my people," he cried. These were his last words. A few minutes after he calmly fell asleep." So concerned for his flock, his dying prayer was for them. How befitting a pastor's exit! We close with a few extracts:

THE VELLE AND THE POSSE.

"Before exertion, there must be energy; and before you can be stirred to energy, it is necessary for you make the strong divinity of soul' that overcomes the temptations to prevent ease and indulgence. If e all have the velle, I am sure you have the posse.

THE WELL-TUNED VIOLIN AND HEART.

"A well-tuned violin is not less necessary to the musical performer, than a heart in union with the heart of God is to the preacher of the gospel. The skill of a Paganini will be vain, if the instrument be out of a Paganini will be vain, if the instrument be out of tune; the labour of an evangelist will be no less vain, so far as the personal element of his instrumentality is concerned, unless his heart be harmonized by the spirit of truth and love. He must, so to speak, tune the instrument by means of meditation and prayer. Preach-ing will then be like a secret melody in the ears both of God and men."

THE THIRSTY ARAB.

In the parched desert does the thirsty Arab hear in "In the parched desert does the thirsty Arab hear in the distance the Euphrates pouring down its sea of waters? He is a firm predestinarian; but he does not say 'Oh, what if these waters were not destined ever to quench my thirst!' No, he makes haste—he comes to the river brink—he drinks, and goes away refreshed, while the stream flows on as full and free as ever. As the parched Arab to the Euphrates, so to the 'river of the water of life,' come whosoever will, whosoever thirsteth. Do I feel my heart as hard as the flinty rock;—then am I athirst; this river is flowing for me."

The Life of General Washington. Written by Him-self: comprising his Memoirs and Correspondence. Edited by the Rev. C. W. UPHAM. London: National Illustrated Library Office.

A CURIOUS history attaches to this work. It is the production of an American, and was originally published in America; but the author having been convicted of divers infringements of copyright in its compilation, an injunction was obtained, and the book suppressed in an injunction was obtained, and the book su the States. But as there is not an internat nal copythe States. But as there is not an international cepyright between America and England, the piracy prohibited there is permitted with impunity here, and availing themselves of this, as they fairly may, the Proprietors of the Illustrated Library have reprinted, or probably only republished, the two volumes, and offered them to British readers at a non-copyright

The character of the work will be understood from its history. It is a compilation from other works, with very few claims to originality in any part of it. However derogatory this is to Mr. UPHAM's reputation as an author, it does not in any way affect the interest and value of the memoir to the reader. It is, indeed, rather an an antho advantage than otherwise, for instead of the lucubrations of such an unblushing pirate as Mr. UPHAM, who probably steals because he has no thoughts of his own, esented with the best things that have be we are presented with the best things that have been said by the best writers, put together with a great deal of workmanlike ability, and forming a very readable book. But Mr. UPHAM had an idea in it, for which he is entitled to some credit. WASHINGTON left behind him a vast quantity of notes, journals, memo-randa, and correspondence. Now it occurred to Mr. UPHAM that if these were sifted, and the best parts taken out of the mass and arranged chronologically, it would be possible to construct a memoir which should be almost an autobiography, and in which it might be possible to trace almost from day to day the thoughts as well as the actions of the great man. That was the as well as the actions of the great man. That was the task which he set himself, and he has certainly executed it with diligence and not altogether unsuccessfully. To English readers who are not so familian as are his own cou are his own countrymen with the Life of the founder American Independence, this manner of presenting it has its use and attractions, for it makes personally known to us the man whom we have been accustomed to contemplate only as the central figure in an historical picture, rather than as an individual human being with the faults, weaknesses, and virtues of humanity. As such this is not a work that challenges criticism, end it as very pleasant reading. single specimen will suffice:

WASHINGTON AS A YOUTH.

Washington as a youth.

He was born with a physical constitution and conformation of the noblest kind; his stature was of the loftiest and grandest dimensions; his mental and moral faculties, his sensibilities and passions, were also adapted, in their strength and vivacity, to the large scale of his superior nature. In combination with these attributes, there were traits and habits which could have been the product of no other power than that of a most careful education and culture. From early youth, he was distinguished for a degree of method,

neatness, caution, and self-controul, such as his natural formation and constitutional organisation can hardly account for. Nature gave him certain striking and remarkable powers and characteristics; parental vigilance and assidulty superinduced other attributes, which would not have been likely to spring spontaneously from his original constitution; and the admirable combination which his character presented, of excellences seldom found united in one person, was the result.

There is reason to believe, that he was the object of extraordinary care and interest, on the part of his parents, and the older members of the family, from the first years of his childhood. There must have been something in his appearance and deportment, even then, indicating a more than common character and destiny. We know that, during the period of his more-advanced youth and early manhood, his aspect and bearing attracted the notice, and excited the admiration, of all who saw him; and it cannot be doubted, that the same qualities which, as he approached maturity impressed the world at large with respect, confidence, and love, from the first dawning of his character, filled the hearts of his parents with hope and delight. The influences which, under the guidance of their fidelity and affection, and sagacity, were made to operate upon him, were such as to render his early education, notwithstanding the disadvantages which, at first thought, he may have appeared to suffer, in reality the very best that could have been devised to qualify and train him for the work to which Providence was calling him. His childhood and youth, spent on the banks of the Rappahannock, under the vigilant inspection and well-directed instruction of intelligent and virtuous parents, naturally led to the formation and establishment of hose principles of integrity and uprightness which marked his whole life. In rural retirement, the temptations and enfeebling operation of worldly vice and fashion did not reach him. The simplicity and purity of his tastes and habit

to impart an athlette power of endurance, and a raminarity with danger and exposure, which could not have been elsewhere acquired.

When we consider the state of things prevailing among the best families of Virginia at that time, we see at once that it was an auspicious field for the formation of a character like that of Washington. His ancestors belonged to the best-bred class of the population of the mother country, and high degree of social and intellectual cultivation. These characteristics had been transmitted from generation to generation, and had not been effaced or diluted, but heightened and strengthened, by the circumstance of their new abode. The large tracts of land they owned, the independence of lile and manners belonging to a community of planters, the hospitality that reigned among them, and all the interesting and romantic features and details of wilderness scenery and experience, contributed the elements of a noble manifestation of character. Whoever analyses the particulars of their manner of life, and considers the pecularities of their condition, will perceive that they were favourable, in a singular degree, to moral, social, intellectual, and physical development; and will be prepared to appreciate and account for the extraordinary amount of talent, force, and influence, which, from the beginning, has been exhibited in Virginia and the surrounding colonies, and which has not yet ceased to attract the admiration, and affect the condition, of the American people. From the bosom of such a community, and from the midst of influences like these, sprung the subject of the present biography.

RELIGION

Women of Christianity. By JULIA KAVANAGH. London: Smith, Elder and Co.

THE same tact, careful style, and clever use of compiled material, are as observable in this book as in Woman in France. Its narrative portions win by the skill with which they lead the reader on from page to page: here and there we have a vein of original remark; page: here and there we have a vein of original remark; and there is both grace and truth in the conception, that the two strongest characteristics of woman that the two strongest characteristics of woman, her faith and charity, were worth a summary, and might teach a lesson. But the book is a catalogue of, rather than a philosophic comment on, these Christian virtues. With a tact which is more prudential than logical, Miss KAVANAGH impartially reckons for us the sanc-tities of ELIZABETH of Hungary and the charities of ELIZABETH FRY; though this is toleration with more ELIZABETH FRY; though this is toleration with more likeness to the merchant's ledger than to a philosophic induction from facts. For facts, however eleverly selected or gracefully set down, do not constitute history; it is the inductions therefrom, the light shown, the truth developed, which fit history to be a lesson-book to men, and this only inasmuch as it shows, and the more rigidly the better, that through all changes, whether of men, of opinion, or to countries, still has run onward an ascending line of spiritual development and material progress, as hopeful to humanity as indicating Providence and His wisdom. This is the philosophy of history—the only portion which can teach—and unless it teaches, unless it gives new faith in true religion and in true work, it is as BACON would in true religion and in true work, it is as BACON would recken, but an idol of the mind. Regarded in a broad philosophic light of this kind, the subject of the influence of Christianity on Woman, her faith and acts, is one as splendid as can well be conceived. But in this sense Miss Kayanagh's book wants breadth and depth; on the one hand it looks too widely at mere austerities and the glory of charitable deeds, and on the other does not mark sufficiently each phase of the Christian faith in its connexion with the circumstances

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and the spirit of its age. There is, moreover, too much prominence given to the women of convents and their deeds, and little, far too little, space and time to the phases and acts of faith in this, our own age. HANNAH MOORE, ELIZABETH FRY, and SARAH MARTIN, make but a feeble list beside the galaxy of saints who "died in the odour of sanctity" in those "good old times" which the patriotic desires of Lord John Manners would fain bring back to England. But because this is an "age of utility" it is not, in our opinion, less rich in the charity and piety of woman. On the contrary; for the prominence of the religious aspect and its purity are not always one; and far more do the Christian virtues enter into the every-day life of woman, in this great age of change and coming change, than when she was "holy" within the walls of a convent, and charitable with the produce of the vassal's toil.

but Miss Kavanagh writes, as she expressly states, in "a spirit of charity;" and we feel sure her many readers will judge her book in the same spirit, though dissenting from her opinions on this and other points; for she is a most pure and womanly teacher, and we feel sure that her own sex especially will not fail to appreciate this and the other productions of her graceful pen.

General History of the Christian Religion and Church. Translated from the German of Dr. Augustus Neander. By Joseph Torrey. Vol. VI. London: H. G. Bohn (Standard Library.)

THE history of what is termed by the author "the fourth period,"—from the death of the Emperor CHARLE-MAGNE to Pope GREGORY VII.—is continued in this volume. The divisions of the subject with which the volume. The divisions of the subject with which the reader is presented are:—History of the Church Constitution; Christian Life and Christian Worship; History of Christianity Apprehended and Developed as a system of Doctrines. An Index to Volumes V. and

A SECOND edition of the Rev. Henry Caswall's America and the American Church has just made its appearance, having some corrections and additions. Mr. Caswall was for fourteen years in the actual service of the Church in Canada and the United States, and he has here narrated his experiences of the Reformed Church of America, which grew into greatness there by its own inherent vitality, although neglected and uncared for by the State. The Author has given to this work the form of a narrative of his own adventures and observations, and not, as from the title might be anticipated, a history or an essay. It consists of a series of extremely interesting descriptions of pastors, churches, congregations, ecclesiastical systems, with a curious chapter devoted to the Mormons. But, as a second edition, we do not again give a formal notice of it.—The Churchman's Year-Book for 1852 is a sort of Annual Register of Ecclesiastical affairs. It contains, in a compact volume, the most important sort of Annual Register of Ecclesiastical affairs. It contains, in a compact volume, the most important Episcopal documents issued in 1851; the proceedings of Parliament relating to the Church; abstracts of New Statutes affecting it; Parliamentary papers; Cases on Ecclesiastical Law decided by the various law courts; the proceedings of the Universities and of the various Church Societies; the Doings of the Church in the Colonies; and a mass of miscellaneous intelligence which Churchmen will be glad to preserve for future reference.

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EDUCATION AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

A French Grammar, with an Etymological Index, &c. By C. J. Delille. 8th Edition. London: Whittaker and Co.

taker and Co.

M. Delille's reputation as a professor of the French language is, in this country, widely spread, and the fact that we are noticing the eighth edition of his Grammar is good proof that he has expounded the mysteries of his language satisfactorily to the public. A mere grammar—that is to say, a collection of etymological and prosodical rules, is not an inviting subject for a review, nor would we have devoted any space to the notice of such; it might be useful to schools but could not interest general readers; M. Delille's Grammar takes, however, a much wider scope than this, for while a child may learn from it the simple rudiments of the French tongue, the philological student may derive important information as to those laws upon which the philosophy of language is based.

In publishing the eight editions of his work, M. Delille has not contented himself with making each a mere reprint of the first. Although its success, might have supplied a good excuse for adhering

to the original condition of the book, he has gone on to the original condition of the book, he has gone on continually improving, by carefully revising and polishing every line, so that each new edition has greatly improved upon its predecessor. The most prominent addition observable in the present is an Introduction, or Etymological Index, forming in itself a very beautiful exposition of the manner in which the French language may be traced back to its sources. No traveller, animated with the ardent spirit of research, ever laboured to arrive at the much-desired sources of the White Nile with helf so much goal as inspired. arrive at the much-desired sources of the White Nile with half so much zeal as inspires M. Dellele in his search after the source of a word; and the results of these philological labours as set forth in this Index are as interesting as they are satisfactory. The French, in common with all the modern languages spoken by the southern branch of the Caucasian stream, draws largely from the Latin spring, and M. Dellele has not failed to exemplify this in the clearest manner. The Latin tongue found its way into France by several distinct agencies; the conquest of Gaul by Cæsar, the Provençal, or language of the Troubadours, the Lingua França, or language of commerce, once spoken on the shores of the Mediterranean (a language destitute of all grammatical rules, having neither cases, nor tenses, nor shores of the Mediterranean (a language destitute of all grammatical rules, having neither cases, nor tenses, nor any other inflections), and lastly the pedantry of scholiasts, all contributed their quota of words growing out of Latin roots. Many of these derivations are no less interesting than curious, and, like all other beautiful truths, are so obvious when pointed out, that they do not admit of the possibility of a doubt. We select the following, as specimens that will give such of our readers as are curious in these matters a fair estimate readers as are curious in these matters a fair estimate

	WILGIO.		
	LATIN.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
	Av-unculus	Oncle	Uncle.
	Ami-cus	Ami	Friend.
-	Col-lum	Col or cou	Neck.
1	Fil-um	Fil	Thread.
1	Unquam	Oncques	Ever.
]	Pluvia	Pluie	Rain.
]	In de mane	Lendemain	Morrow.

Many familiar French words are derived from the Greek, probably brought in by Greek colonists of Massilia and other places on the south coast of France): some of these, noticed by M. Delille, are very curious, such as, FRENCH.

ENGLISH.
Pot-hanger
Mustachios GREEK. Kremasteer and Kremao. Mustax (the upper lip.) Crémaillère Low Bathos.

In his classification of these derivatives M. Delille In his classification of these derivatives M. Delille has adopted the nine divisions of T. K. Arnold, viz.; Apharesis, or taking away from the beginning; Apocope, or taking away from the end; Syncope, or cutting out from the middle; Prothesis, or augmentation at the from the middle; Prothesis, or augmentation at the beginning; Paragoge, or augmentation at the end; Metathesis, or transposition of letters; Vowel-change, Consonant-change, and Epenthesis, or insertion.

Some curious Teutonic derivations are also noticed, and it is to be regretted that this branch of the subject

is not enlarged upon. One result arrived at by this index is very curious, and to us, we must confess, unexpected, and that is the fact that a very large prounexpected, and that is the fact that a very large proportion of the connective words of the language, that is to say, those words that do not represent substantive ideas, but constitute the mere cement of sentences, such as adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions, are derived from Latin roots, such as alors, from ad illam horam; beaucoup from bella copia; dorénavant from de hác horà in antè; pis from pejus; chez from casa; avant from abante (the transformation of b into v is well-

from abante (the transformation of b into v is well-known and very common); car from quá re; donc from tume, and many others equally curious and obvious.

We need not, we think, apologise for dwelling upon this subject, interesting as it must be to all men of letters; our only regret is that we cannot follow it further. We recommend the Grammar to the perusal fetters; our only regret is that we cannot to now it further. We recommend the Grammar to the perusal of all enquirers into the science of language; as to its reputation in schools that is already secured, and nothing that we could say would either add to or diminish its stability.

The Desert Home; or the Adventures of a Lost Family in the Wilderness. By Captain MAYNE REID. London: Bogue.

REID. London: Bogue.

THE author calls this The English Family Robinson, copying the title of the famous Suiss Robinson, which was itself borrowed from the still more famous Robinson Crusoe. There is, therefore, no originality in the conception of Captain Reid's story. But probably this was not his aim. He was willing to catch the idea of the Swiss Family Robinson, and clothe it in an English dress, with an English party as the adventurers, and a new locality for the scene. Here he has constructed an interesting story expressly framed to turers, and a new locality for the scene. Here he has constructed an interesting story expressly framed to introduce the youthful reader to an extensive acquaintance with natural history, animal and vegetable, and the stories are illustrated with some clever wood-cuts. It is a volume in which young gentlemen, between the ages of twelve and twenty, will greatly rejoice.

Mornings with Mamma; or Dialogues on Scripture for Young Persons from Twelve to Eighteen Years of Age. Edinburgh: Whyte and Co.

of Age. Edinburgh: Whyte and Co.

The History of the Eible, and its most impressive doctrines described in the form of conversations between a mother and her children. They are written with much simplicity of thought and diction, as books should be for the purposes of education, and they make clear to the young mind much that otherwise might have appeared difficult and perplexing. Seldom have we seen a work so well adapted to its object, making the Scriptures familiarly known to, and understood by, youth. The series is completed in six volumes.

Aunt Effic's Rhymes for Little Children. With twenty-four Illustrations by Hablot K. Browne. Addey

THE rhymes are pretty, but the sentiments are more simple than is the language in which they are expressed. HABLOT BROWNE'S illustrations are full of humour as well as truthfulness, and cannot fail to be instructive.

Among the lesser works in this department which have appeared since our last, is a tale by Mrs. Deumond, Author of "Lucy Seymour," and other child's stories, entitled Glen Isla; or the Good and Joyful Thing. It is a story peculiarly calculated to please children; to profit them by the wholesome moral which it rather imitates than asserts.

FICTION.

Solwan; or the Waters of Comfort. By IBN ZAFER, a Sicilian Arab of the Twelfth Century. From the original Manuscript. By MICHELE AMARI, Author of "The War of the Sicilian Vespers." In 2 vols. London: Bentley.

Vespers." In 2 vols. London: Bentley.

It is not as a fiction that this work will be valued, but as one of the curiosities of literature. The novel reader will be disappointed, for it is not a formal romance, with love for its theme and marriage for its end. Scarcely will it be enjoyed as a collection of Eastern tales, for it has not the gorgeousness of invention, which The Arabian Nights have accustomed us to expect in works of imagination having their birth-place in the land of the sun. "But," says the notice, that introduces this translation of it, "although The Solwan does not aspire to rival that celebrated compilation in brilliancy, it yet possesses over it the advantage of truth, both moral and historic." For some purposes that is an advantage, but not the advantage of truth, both moral and historic." For some purposes that is an advantage, but not for others. It recommends it as a sermon, an essay, or a chronicle, but not as a romance. The charm of The Arabian Nights consists mainly in its entire disregard of all realities, and its unreined indulgence in the wildest flights of fancy. The attempt to yoke together history and romance, imagination and ethics, is just what might have been expected—the mingling has marred both. marred both.

But these observations are to be understood But these observations are to be understood as having reference solely to the claims of Solwan, as a fiction. Turning from its romance to its realities, and it is undoubtedly entitled to the notice of another class of readers, who will enjoy its pictures of manners, and its narrative of historical facts, while carring very little for the tales that constitute the framework in which they are set.

In a preface that fills nearly one-third of the first volume, M. Amari presents a sketch of a literature yet found in Sicily, and first implanted there by the Arabs. It appears that Sicily was colonized from Africa by the Moors, about the same period as they passed into Spain, and that the civilization thus introduced, with the literature that it fostered, lingered there for some time after it was expelled from Spain. It was not till the twelfth century that the decree of a barbarous conqueror banished from the country its intellect and its refinement, as mercilessly expelling the best and most gifted of its citizens, as in these latter days has been done by a savage of their own nurture, though not of their own blood. Among those who were thus sent forth from their native land as exiles, because they had loved her too well, was Ibs Zafer, who "true to his race In a preface that fills nearly one-third of the native land as exiles, because they had loved her too well, was Ibx Zafer, who "true to his race and his faith, wandered about the world, maintaining himself by his writings; for it was always the custom of the Arabs to use great liberality towards poets and men of letters." Subsequently he was enabled to return to Sicily, and there he wrote his Solwan, but soon afterwards he was again expelled in consequence of a quarrel with the court, and resuming his wanderings and his

pen, he travelled and wrote during the rest of his life; his various books amounting to the alarming number of twenty-two. His death was as romantic as his life. He was reduced to great poverty. He had a beautiful daughter. A man of inferior rank asked her in marriage. Such an union is forbidden to Mahommedans. But the bridegroom was rich, and purchased at a great price the honour to which he aspired. After awhile, however, growing tired of his bargain, and acting on the principle that what a man has bought he may sell, he carried off his wife to a distant part of the country and disposed of her as a slave. ZAFER died of grief in a few weeks.

distant part of the country and disposed of her as a slave. Zafer died of grief in a few weeks.

M. Amarı speaks very highly of Zafer's genius, and it is certain that he is held in high esteem by his own countrymen. "Under the sanction," he says, "of these competent judges, I need not hesitate to express my opinion concerning Ibs Zafer, founded on the study of his writings, of the biographical notices concerning him, and of the aforesaid catalogue of his works, and to repeat, in the words of Imad-eddin, that I am astonished at the extent of his crudition. He appeared to have cultivated almost every branch appeared to have cultivated almost every branch of learning; the sacred and profane history of the Arabs, including the enormous mass of traditions of the Prophet; the sacred writings of the Jews and of the Christians, and even the lives of Christian saints; the history and literature of the Persians under the Sassanides: that portion of the literature of India which had obtained a footing in Persia; besides theology, civil law, moral philosophy, philology, and the belles lettres."

The meaning of the word "Solwan," which was his most popular production, is "The Waters of Comfort," and it was designed to convey, in the form of fiction, maxims for the guidance of a sovereign in misfortune. The teachings are sovereign in misfortune. The teachings are divided into five heads. The first relates to Trust in God, illustrated by fifteen tales or legends. 2. Fortitude is taught by verses of the Koran, Traditions of the Prophet, Philosophical Maxims, and a story. The 3rd, of the Virtues in Perseverance. The 4th, Submission to the Will of God; and 5th, the Vanity of Earthly Power and Glory. All these are enforced by a mixture of . All these are enforced by a mixture of essay, anecdote, fable, tale, and proverb, extremely curious, comprising a good deal of wisdom, both reflective and practical, much shrewd common sense, and not a little poetry.

How it has fared in the translation, we have, of

course, no means of knowing; but there is such a very modern air about the composition, that composition, we are inclined to think great liberties have been taken with the original, either by Amar, or by his translator, probably by the former. We present our readers with two or three of the maxims the tales will not admit of extract.

The variety and interest of its matter can only

be seen on perusal of the book.

MAXIMS.

It is said, that five signs betoken the fall of a king: first, if he believe the words of gossips, and of those who cannot foresee the issue of events; secondly, if he turn against those whom he ought to love; thirdly, if his revenue not sufficient for his station; fourthly, if he favour one and dismiss another from caprice and not from reflection; and fifthly, if he despise the counsels of men of isdom and experience.

It was said, that none are so much to be pitied as the

ministers of monarchs under age, and old men in love

It is said, there are three species of creatures which you do not lodge them and nourish them as befits heir worth will immediately turn their back upon you and break with you; and these are kings, men of letters and this world's

ad this world's goods.

It is said, that a man will never be grateful for benefits, in the four following cases: if he already enjoys them; if, by their means, he is able to throw off his subjection to his benefactor; if he hears too much said about them; and if he knows himself unable to requite them ny adequate return.

All enterprises are marred by three causes: first, if the design be imparted to many people, because then it is divulged and fails; secondly, if those in the secret be rivals or envious of one another, because in that case love and hatred enter in and everything is spoiled; thirdly, if the direction of the enterprise be assumed by one who has not been on the spot from the first, rather than by one who has conducted the commencement it in person, and because then the old leader will person, and because then the onl leader will be jealous and envious of the new one, and the shaft will fall wide of the mark. Lastly, if a man regulates any undertaking according to hearsay, he will build upon possibilities; but if he regulates it according to what he sees with his own eyes, he will build upon certainties.

News is deserving of credit in proportion to the under-standing rather than to the veracity of him who retails it. The interpretation of which maxim is this: that the truthful narrator, if he have no understanding, is liable to be mistaken, as well as to be imposed upon by designing persons. His truth and trustworthiness are rrant that he will not alter that which he repeats, but cannot confer the penetration required to fathom that which he beholds. A truthful but unobservant man, fixing his eyes upon the sun, may tell you that it does not move; or, looking at the moon, when the clouds are sweeping across her, may assert that she is proceeding with augmented speed upon her course. Likewise, gazing from the deck of a vessel under sail, he may think it is the sea which is flowing from beneath it; or being present at the sports of the conjuror, his extension of what he has some will also a side of the conjuror, his statements of what he has seen will differ widely from the reality. Even as hearing the voice of a parrot behind a curtain, he would maintain that he had heard that of a man. Thus, he will say by voluntary misrepresentation of the truth, but by

capacity to perceive it.

There are few virtues in which princes ought to sur There are few virtues in which princes ought to sur-pass all other men; paternal affections, which should extend to all their subjects; vigilance which should embrace and watch over them; courage to defend them when attacked; sagacity to elude their enemies; and prudence to take advantage of every opportunity.

The notes are very long, very learned, and very

SEVERAL minor books of fiction,—some reprints, some original, some the production of British, and some of American writers—have made their appearance during the past fortnight, and claim a brief notice. --- Messrs ROUTLEDGE'S "Popular Library" has been enriched by two volumes of HAWTHOENE'S Twice Told Tales, another collection from the pen of the author of "The Scarlet Letter," which will be eagerly read by all who have appreciated the originality and beauty of that remarkable fiction, and of his scarcely less admirable "House with the Seven Gables." It must be admitted that his genius is not shown to so much advantage in his short stories as in his more elaborated works, for his strength lies in most wonderfully minute anatomy of the mind, which cannot be accomplished within the limits of a magazine tale. It would also appear that these *Twice Told Tales* were the production of his earlier life, when his genius was not so developed nor so matured as it is now, and hence the inferiority to the two works above named, that cannot but be apparent to every reader. Nevertheless, although falling below his own standard, these tales are far above the common herd of contributions to periodicals. They will be a right welcome addition to the series of cheap reprints into which they have been introduced. The "Railway into which they have been introduced. The "Railway Library" of the same enterprising publishers has now included Miss E. M. Stewart's novel, Lillias Davenant, an interesting story very gracefully told.

Mr. Bentley, following the example which even Murray has not disdained to imitate, has just pub-

lished a cheap edition of Mr. Colley Grattan's lished a cheap edition of Mr. COLLEY GRATTAN'S popular romance of Agnes de Mangfeldt. Probably it is known to most of our readers that Mr. Bentley possesses many valuable copyrights of novels that have obtained celebrity, by authors whose names are a passport to public favour. Many of these he formerly reprinted in a cabinet edition, at the price of six shillings for each complete novel, and which, at that time, was deemed a miracle of cheapness. Of these the romance before us was one. He has now reproduced it at little more than one-fifth even of that then boasted cheapness. There is no announcement that it is intended to form one of a series, but we presume that, should it prove successful, the others will follow, so that we may

prove successful, the others will follow, so that we may anticipate the enrichment of railroad literature by some of the best productions of the best modern novelists.

Among the original publications in this department is a little Christmas book, by Mr. W. WILKIE COLLINS, Author of "Antonina," &c. called Mr. Wray's Cashboz; or the Mask and the Mystery. The story is founded on an anecdote, communicated to the author, of a stone-mason who, while employed in repairing the church at Stratford, manaced to take a mould of a stone-mason who, while employed in repairing the church at Stratford, managed to take a mould of SHAKSPEARE'S crest. Being discovered, the authorities threatened him with all sorts of imaginary pains and penalties, and so frightened him that he left Stratford in terror of the law; but when he discovered that he in terror of the law; but when he discovered that he had broken no law, he resolved to make the best of his possession, and almost became rich by the sale of casts both in England and America. Thenceforth his reverence for SHAKSPEARE was unbounded, insomuch that he solemnly declared he would not marry unless he could find for a wife a lineal descendant of the dramatist. Mr. Collins has wrought out of this not very tist. Air. Collins has wrought out of this not very promising material, the story that wins and sustains the attention, and which he has narrated with mingled humour and pathos. It is the best of the Christmas stories to which the present season has given birth.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA

Select Works of the Rev. Henry Alford. London: Rivingtons

Some poets in their youth give the promise of greatness and grandeur which the growth of manhood entirely destroys, as the footprints of a lion are obliterated from the sand. Such has been the fate or the indisposition—fate often standing accused when a want of vigorous effort is chargeable—of many who have started, with the strides of giants, on their literary pilgrimage. In the realms of poetry, as in the realms of night, there are scintillations which bear the likeness of stars, but which are nothing more than luminous stars, but which are nothing more than luminous vapours. Again, other poets grow and strengthen into excessive strength from an unpromising childhood. In the physical world Hercules the man is a perfect realization of Hercules the boy crushing the envenomed snakes. In the intellectual world Byron, the hero of the liberty of Greece, is scarcely retraceable to the "scribbling lord" of Newstead Abbey. Such are the very doubtful signs and significations of early poetical efforts that the astutest critic is often deceived. Barry Cornwall, undoubtedly great as he is. BARRY CORNWALL, undoubtedly great as he is, did not fulfil the budding promise of his spring. "There is no art to find the mind's construction in the face," SHAKSPEARE says, and as a parallel, there seems to be no surer art to discover by a

In comparing Mr. Alford's early and late poems, we observe less evidence of increase or decline than is observable in many excellent Our recollection of Mr. ALFORD is, that his poems were always vigorous, generally beautiful, and his latest inspirations, saddened and tearful as they are with the "Memories of the tearful as they are with the "Memories of the Dead," are vigorous and beautiful still. Mr. Alford is a genuine poet, if by such is meant one who leads the mind through the holiness of domestic life and human sympathies, into the wondrous harmony of the vallies and the hills, keeping it innocent by a love of all that God has created. Peace with him is not a shadow, nor that ghostly impalpability which it is to worldly pen who reput after it in varie but he finds it. men who pant after it in vain, but he finds it

—In the quiet tone
Of voices that I love,
By the flickering of a twilight fire,
And in a leafless grove.

The deep love of nature apparent in Mr. Alford reminds us of Wordsworth in his best mood, for we are far from comparing our author Wordsworth's inanity, or his sonorous sms. Wordsworth seems to us to connect egotisms. Wordsworth seems to us to connect himself with inanimate objects rather by the habit of love, than by spontaneous emotion. In his later years it was evident that his tenderness for nature was proportioned by the belief that he was "Nature's Poet;" what Nature taught him was "Nature's Poet;" what Nature taught him he thought he made ample compensation for by introducing her to his friends and admirers. Mr. Alford, on the contrary, is wholly unpretending, and self is secondary to the sentiment he advances. While his pictures are flushing with a youthful glow of enthusiasm they are always unobtrusive. Here is an example of which Wordsworth might have been proud. Speaking of the eternal rocks, he says: of the eternal rocks, he says:

of the eternal rocks, he says:

The mighty men

Of ages gone have passed beneath your crests,
And cast an upward look, and ye have grown
Into their being, and been created part
Of the great Mind; and of your influence some
Hath passed into the thoughts that live and burn
Through all the ages of the peopled world.
Your presence hath been fruitful to my soul
Of mighty lessons; whether inland far
Ye lift your jutting brows from grassy hills,
Or on the but of some great promontory
Keep guard against the sleepless siege of waves.
Once I remember, when most visible light
Shone from you on my spirite—twas an eve,
In fall of summer, when the weaker births
Of the great forest change their robes of green;
On such an eve, I climbed into a nook
Bowered with leaves, and canopied with crags
On the loved border of the western shore.
Over the topmost cliff the horned moon,
Not eight days old, shone mildly; under foot
The mighty ocean rolled its multitude
Of onward crowding ridges, that with crash
Of thunder broke upon the jutting rocks;
And in the northern sky, where not an hour
The day had sunk, a pomp of tempest clouds
Passed wildly onward over the calm lines
Of the hue of faded sunset. Wearily
Sighed the thick oaks upon the seaward steep,
And the melancholy sca-birds wailed aloft,
Now poised in the mid-air, now with switt sweep
Descending; and again on balanced wings, Signed the thick oaks upon the seaward steep,
And the melancholy sea-birds wailed aloft,
Now poised in the mid-air, now with swift sweep
Descending; and again on balanced wings,
Hovering, or wheeling dismally about,
With short importunate cry.

But ye the chief, Trees, that along our pleasant native slope.

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Pendant with clustering foliage, in the light
Of parting evening sleep most peacefully,
Gathering to the eye your separate heads
Into a dark and misty mass of green;
Ye can bear witness how with constant care
I mourned your tribute to the autumn winds,
And hailed with you the sweet return of spring,
And watched with fondest care the tender green;
Ye sleep the winter through, and burst abroad
In the morning of the year, and sweetest songs
Sound through your arbours all the happy May,
Till callow broods take wing, and summer's sun
Darkens the tender green upon the leat;
And then ye stand majestic, glorying
In strength of knotted trunk and branches vast,
Daring the noonday heat, that withers up
The orchis-flower and fox-glove at your feet,
Save where your mighty shadows gloomily
Recline upon the underlying sward.
I looked upon you when the April moon
Sprinkled your forms with light, and the dewball lay
All night upon the branch—listening each year
When the first breeze might stir your boughs new-clothed,
Or when the rain all through the summer-day
Fell steadily upon the leaves. Pendant with clustering foliage, in the light

The pictorial descriptions in the volume before The pictorial descriptions in the volume before us, often swell into a solemn grandeur. The metaphors, as occasion requires, increase in stature and comprehension. This is strongly marked in Mr. Alford's "Hymn to the Sea." As no subject is more used than this, so no subject requires more power to treat it successfully. The "unbounded sea" is answerable for some of the worst verses ever penned, and some of the sublimest and best. Byron's and Barry Cornwall's "Address to the Ocean" are as grand as grand as sublimest and best. Byron's and darky cora-wall's "Address to the Ocean," are as grand as the ocean itself in its calm or its wrath. The same full and majestic swing, the same upheaving same full and majestic swing, the same upheaving of awakened powers belong to the poems, as they belong to the surging billows which the poets apostrophized. Mr. Alford's "Hymn to the Sea" may stand beside these remarkable poems, and not disgrace its lofty companions. From the selections before us, it is difficult to select, as the whole have been gathered with great care, and a refined taste. As Mr. Alford has been so long before the public, some of his poetical works having reached a second edition, and as almost all the poems now under notice are reprints, we need the poems now under notice are reprints, we need not enter into a minute analysis of the merits of the author. His merit are very considerable, and we unhesitatingly place him on the *rôle* of genius, a distinction which we are always proud to ac-

HYMN TO THE SEA.

Who shall declare the secret of thy birth,
Thou old companion of the circling earth?
And having reached with keen poetic sight
Ere beast or happy bird
Through the vast silence stirred,
Roll back the folded darkness of the primal night?

Corruption-like, thou teemedst in the graves
Of mouldering systems, with dark weltering waves
Troubling the peace of the first mother's womb;
Whose ancient awful form,
With inly-tossing storm,
Unquiet heavings kept—a birth-place and a torab.

Till the life-giving Spirit moved above
The face of the waters, with creative love
Warning the hidden seeds of infant light:
What time the mighty word
Through thine abyss was heard,
And swam from out thy deeps the young day heavenly bright.

Thou and the earth, twin-sisters, as they say,
In the old prime were fashloned in one day;
And the efore thou delightest evermore
With her to lie and play
The summer hours away,
Curling thy loving ripples up her quiet shore.

She is a married matron long ago,
With nations at her side; her milk doth flow
Each year: but thee no husband dares to tame;
Thy wild will is thine own,
Thy sole and virgin throne—
Thy mood is ever changing—thy resolve the same.

Sunlight and moonlight minister to thee :—
O'er the broad circle of the shoreless sea
Heaven's two great lights for ever set and rise;
While the round vault above,
In vast and silent love,
Is gazing down upon thee with his hundred eyes.

All night thou utterest forth thy solemn moan, Counting the weary minutes all alone; Then in the morning thou dost calmly lie, Deep blue, ere yet the sun His day-work hath begun, Under the opening windows of the golden sky.

The Spirit of the Mountain looks on thee
Over an hundred hills; quaint shadows fice
Across thy marbled mirror; brooding lie
Storm-mists of infant cloud,
With a sight-buffling shroud
Mantling the grey-blue islands in the western sky.

Sometimes thou liftest up thine hands on high Into the tempest cloud that blurs the sky,
Holding rough dalliance with the fitful blast,
Whose stiff breath, whistling shrill,
Pleres with deadly chill
The wet crew feebly clinging to their shattered mast.

Foam-white along the border of the shore Thine onward-leaping billows plunge and roar;

While o'er the pebbly ridges slowly glide Cloaked figures, dim and grey,
Through the thick mist of spray,
Watchers for some struck vessel in the boiling tide.

Daughter and darling of remotest eld— Time's childhood and Time's age thon hast beheld; His arm is feeble, and his eye is dim: He tells old tales a gain— He wearies of long pain:— Thou art as at the first: thou journeyedst not with him.

Poetry. Sacred and Profane. By John Weight. London: Longman and Co.

Poetry. Sacred and Profane. By John Weight. London: Longman and Co.

There is an anomaly in this book, as strange as it is impolitic. The author, in a long preface, endeavours to write down the fame of Wordsworth with such hearty determination that he fails from the very excess of his condemnations. If Mr. Wright thinks that his own verses will be enhanced because he has the courage to cudgel the poot of Rydal Mount, he commits one of those eggregious blunders which leaves courage the poorer from the contest. The redoubtable Quixote's retreat from the windmills added no laurels to his prodigal bravery. To say the least, Mr. Wright has acted with extreme bad taste, because the fact of dragging Wordsworth into his preface, is as extraneous as it is ungenerous. There are graver and weightier objections to be urged against Mr. Wright; his position is utterly false and untenable. We will not attempt to defend all that Wordsworth has written, but we indignantly deny that "his verse consists of little else than inelegancies." We take Wordsworth for what he is, and for no more. We are not blind to his faults, nor would we be niggardly in the praise of his merits. Wordsworth is strongly incongruous. His poems sink at times to colloquial meanness, and the most ludicrous images are mingled with the tenderest emotions. He often lacks incident, as in his Excursion. The classification of his poems is whimsical. He has little dramatic power, as his tragedy shows; and take him, all in all, he is too metaphysical to win a certain, or at least a speedy, popularity. But the other side of the picture is as rosy as the first blush of morning. How strongly the canvas reflects his natural beauties, and his broad humanities! What unostentatious grandeur, out of which are ever rising the forms of liberty and patriotism, lives in his immortal sonnets. Who, excepting Millon, has ever shown the same elegance and strength in the compass of fourteen lines? With what a gorgeous delineation does Tintern Abbey burst through his muse! When he f compass of fourteen lines? With what a gorgeous delineation does Tintern Abbey burst through his muse! When he forgets his own theory regarding colloquial themes, how fairly his strong wing unfolds itself with the sunshine and the sublimity of the mountains! Yet, Mr. Wright exsee in Wordsworth, nothing but "pitiful expedients to identify himself" with the possession of imagination. He believes, or at least asserts, that the "patronage conferred on Wordsworth was a national misfortune."

If such was the case, we protest against Mr.

was a national misfortune."

If such was the case, we protest against Mr. Wright receiving the patronage of Lord John Russell or any other minister whatsoever. Unfortunately for his credit, Mr. Wright has selected really beautiful and touching verses from worthless. Verily, Mr. Wright has a wrong judgment. We ask our readers if the following is such pitiful stuff as Mr. Wright would have us believe?

She dwelt among the untrodden ways Besides the springs of Dove, A Maid whom there were none to praise, And very few to love.

A violet by a mossy stone Half hidden from the eve, —Fair as a star, when only one Is shining in the sky.

She lived unknown, and few could know When Lucy ceased to be; But she is in her grave, and, oh! The difference to me!

We have looked in vain through the heavy volume before us, but can find nothing like this volume before us, but can find nothing the this, so simply beautiful, so full of that feeling which is too sacred, and lies too deep to be represented by inflated words. Again, we do not see anything unskilful or ridiculous in the following simile by Wordsworth:

I kissed his cheek before he died; And when his breath was fled, I raised, while kneeling by his side, His hand:—it dropped like lead.

With all respect to Mr. WRIGHT's great critical acumen, we assert that this verse is painfully natural, and the simile perfect, yet not mean

from its familiarity. How completely the fall of that heavy lead-like hand, exhibits the stern work of death! How completely it extinguishes the last glimmer of hope! Mr. WRIGHT had acted wisely to have stopped with his censure of Wordsworth's use of this simile, without suggesting an invidious comparison by showing how he employs it. In his poem, The Eagle, he shows how that same vulgar "lead" may be dispensed with, or refined. how that same vugation with, or refined.

Then collapsing he drops
Like a plummet, nor stops
To evade the recoil.

To evade the recoil.

This may be an example of exquisite taste, but it surely is no example of a perfect simile. Wordsworth's is more poetically correct; and its force lies in this, that the object represented, and the object representing, are alike incapable of volition. Passing from the preface, the rhyming propensity of Mr. Wright is called into exercise, to place Wordsworth in the most ridiculous light. His "pastimes with the late poet Laureate," is a pitiful performance, and a waste of time and expense. His desire, and persistency to damage what he cannot improve, is amusingly evident. Surely Shakspeare must have anticipated the advent of Mr. Wright when he wrote "It is easier to teach twenty what were best to be done, than be one of the twenty to follow your own teaching."

If Wordsworth could ever have been guilty of writing what we are about to quote, and the

of writing what we are about to quote, and the book is half full of similar twaddle, then his patronage would have been a national misfortune

A PRESCRIPTION FOR A CONSUMPTION.

My dear Miss Leveson, your cough Appears so terribly distressing,— Fish-oil you take not half enough, Nor use aright the local dressing

Do take a larger dose of one, Nor disregard the rubefacient; That thus I may rely upon The full concurrence of my patient.

Eat, though in a repining mood, Nor cultivate a taste capricious, But banquet on the simplest food, As if it were the most delicious.

As early as you can retire
To rest, at this inclement season,
And let it be your sole desire
To grow alike in strength and reason

After this poetical prescription we may expect a poetical cookery book. Here is another sample of exquisite taste, for which the author deserves, if he has not received, a gold medal from the Royal Agricultural Society.

In the course of my rambles along the division Apportioned to pigs, irrespective of size, I marvelled to find that the judges' decision Had awarded three black ones a liberal prize.

So totally void were the subjects of hair, Or bristle, and being, moreover, as big as Some others that often lie equally bare, I thought that at first they were little fat niggers.

But not to dilate in the manner of spleen Or the softness they yielded throughout to the touch, A critic would say they had not enough lean And would instantly therefore denounce them as such.

The favour I then in conclusion would ask Of the party to whom I am taught to defer, Is their gracious reply to the following task, That in trouble to them I may ever refer.

What reason have they for adopting, in beef The flesh, before fat, as if haply mistaken, While attaching importance, as clearly the chief Of them do, to the motto of all fat in bacon.

We must beg the indulgence of our readers for the above extracts, but in strict justice to Wordsthe above extracts, but in strict justice to Words-worth, we were bound to quote them in order to show the value of Mr. Wright's critical judgment. The same truth applies to pseudo critics, as to pseudo reformers:—It is easier to destroy than to create, it is easier to strike down than to build up. The most splendid temple ever completed by genius and mechanical skill, may be razed by an ignorant mob, or destroyed piecemeal by the rule hammer of a mason's low. by the rude hammer of a mason's boy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

City Men and City Manners. The City; or the Physiology of London Business; with Sketches on 'Change and at the Coffee Houses. London: Groombridge.

The City is, in itself, a world, having a race of frequenters (they cannot be called inhabitants), with manners, thoughts, pursuits, interests, customs, and even a language peculiar to itself, and differing altogether from the greater, but less influential, world of the metropolis without the

gates, which revolves about the City world somewhat as the ring of Saturn about the planet—of it, and yet apart from it—another, yet the same. The most curious feature of this phenomenon is the fact that the same persons who compose this unique City world also form a part of the Metropolitan world, being, in the passage to and fro, transformed, and retransformed from City men into ordinary men immediately upon crossing Temple Bar, or any other boundary of the magic circle.

A faithful and graphic description of this world within a world cannot but be interesting, and it is somewhat strange that it has not found an artist before. Thanks, however, to the pen that has produced it at last for the information of those to whom "the City" has been hitherto a mystery, compounded of gold and sugar hogsheads, bank-notes and tallow, stock and scrip; and every "City man" plethoric in person and purse, spite of continual conflicts with inexplicable "bulls" and "bears."

Although a small volume, this revelation of City Life is full of new and curious matter. Not a word is wasted. Everything remarkable is described briefly, but graphically. The author is evidently very well informed upon the subject, and presents a fair, impartial view of men and things. We have seldom read more anusing pages; and, certainly, they have made plain to us much that was before a mystery. The Stock Exchange, with all its rogueries, is freely exposed; we are introduced to Lloyd's; the Coffee Houses are opened to us, with their management and frequenters, and some of the most distinguished men of the City are brought under review. A few extracts will, however, best exhibit the con-

Probably some of our readers may not know what is the meaning of a phrase often seen in the newspapers in relation to the Stock Exchange:

TIME BARGAINS.

"Time bargains," when properly so called, are purchases and sales of stock for future but certain fixed periods, regulated by the committee of the Stock Exchange. The supposition is, that these transactions originated in the business which has always been transacted in the English funds during the period in which the books for the transfer of stock are shut. For instance, Consols generally close about the beginning of June and December; that is to say, the transfer books at the Bank of England are shut for the space of five or six weeks, in order to allow time for the preparation of the dividend warrants, which are always paid in the following norths. Leaven and Leaven and Enlargements.

following months, January and July.

It is obvious that an individual who wished to buy or sell that particular stock during the period referred to, would be unable to effect his object; hence, in order to secure the price of the day, he buys or sells the stock "for the opening;" that is, for actual transfer on the day when the transfer books are reopened. The only disadvantage is the slight delay that is occasioned to the transfer of the stock, or the payment of the money to the individual in question. This mode of doing business is quite legitimate, and in no degree partakes of the nature of gambling; but the practice has given rise to operations of the greatest magnitude, founded, not on actual necessities, but solely on speculation; and the method having been found convenient at one period, has been continued on subsequent occasions without, however, possessing the same pretext for its adoption.

however, possessing the same pretext for its adoption. Periodical dates have consequently been fixed upon by the committee, similar to the "opening," at intervals of about four weeks, as far as Consols are concerned, and at intervals of a fortnight as far as concerns shares and foreign stocks. On these settling-days are arranged and adjusted all the bargains made during the preceding four weeks for that particular day; those jobbers who sold stock having to deliver it, on the one hand, and those who bought stock having to accept and pay for it, on the other. But with the majority of the speculators the matter is quite different; their bargains have been purely of a gambling nature, based upon their anticipations of a rise or fall in the securities in which they deal during the six weeks that intervene between each settling-day. So whatever differences may exist between the price at which a party commenced his speculation and that at which he finally closed, it is settled—must be settled—on these important days; and his operations not having, most likely, been confined to the same jobbers, but having been effected with several, it becomes necessary to balance them with the parties comerned.

Or of these still more familiar titles—
"BULL" AND "BEAR."

The technicalities of "Bull" and "Bear," though often met with, may not perhaps be generally understood. A Bull is one who speculates for a rise; whereas,

on the other hand, a Bear is he who speculates for a fall. The Bull would, for instance, buy 100,000. Consols for the account, with the object of selling them again during the intervening period at a higher price. The Bear, on the contrary, would sell the 100,000. stock (which, however, he does not possess.) for the same time, with the view of buying them in and balancing the transaction, at a lower price than that at which he originally sold them. A fluctuation of half per cent. during "an account" would procure a profit, or entail a loss, on such a speculation, of 500. If Consols fall, the Bull finds himself on the wrong side of the hedge; and if they rise, the poor Bear is compelled to buy in his stock at a sacrifice of some extent.

Here is a personage peculiar to the City, but, practically, one of its most important and useful habitudes.

THE "CITY ARTICLE" WRITER.

Another class of persons who make the North and South American Coffee-house their head-quarters, not only for intelligence, but also in some respects as a daily residence, and thus attract around a vast and useful circle of acquaintance, are what are usually termed the "City correspondents" of the morning and evening press.

These are the parties who furnish the important article appearing in the papers of the fluctuations and transactions in the stock markets, accompanied with remarks on the aspect of business affairs, and extracts of news which they may consider of interest to the commercial public. The service they have done the country, in connection with foreign loan transactions and other subjects which legitimately come within the scope of their pen, has been admitted both in and out of the Legislature. They do not confine themselves to the North and South American for the news they give their readers, but visit the other establishments in the City, for the purpose of making their selections, as the arrival of vessels may bring intelligence. They are generally men of sound education, possessing a knowledge of two or three modern languages, which is found exceedingly useful in the examination of the Continental and other papers that come under their notice.

papers that come under their notice.

Two or three of the "City-article" writers have separate offices, paid for by the proprietors of the journals with which they are connected, and here their friends visit them, and communicate what news or information they may wish to impart; and under such circumstances these gentlemen merely visit the coffee-houses for the material they desire to collect.

houses for the material they desire to collect.

The great thing the City-article writers, or "correspondents," as they designate themselves, have to guard against, is the admission of spurious or exaggerated information, which some of the more daring and adventurous of the speculators will endeavour to palm upon them, to serve their own course of dealing, whether in the funds, railway shares, or produce. In very few cases have such attempts been known to succeed, and then only when the communications have been made in a manner to baffle the vigilance of the experienced eye under whose examination they have massed.

under whose examination they have passed.

If any of our readers could get an introduction to the subscription-room of the North and South American, they would find, about a quarter past four in the afternoon, when the evening journals come out, two or three knots of gossipers, which would surely include two or three of the individuals who have the weight and burden of this duty on their shoulders. At a later hour, and after the bustle and heat of the day were over, they would find, quietly seated at one of the side tables, a person very deeply engaged in writing upon small slips of paper, which they might consider an absurd employment, were they not informed that such is the modus operandi of the City-article collater, who about that hour furnishes his matter, with the latest quotations of stocks and railway shares, and is preparing it for despatch to the printing-office of his journal.

These persons have numerous sources of information, which never fail to provide them with material to instruct or inform the public on some topic of interest, throughout the three hundred and twelve days of the year. The whole of the time of the individual who devotes himself to this duty is required for his work; and though, even from the highest to the lowest of the class, the remuneration is good, it nevertheless must be confessed small in comparison with the wealth of the circles in which they more

circles in which they move.

The attendance of the City-article writer may be said to be from eleven a.m. till about seven p.m.; and therefore if he secures one hour's indulgence after the merchant or broker, on his arrival at business, he compensates for it by a postponed departure, as it seldom or ever occurs that he actually commences his labour till after they leave. He is mostly occupied in the early part of the day with getting up his information, and watching the fluctuation of the funds; and at the close of 'Change it is that his work really begins in earnest. This is the case, so far as regards the writers for the morning papers.

The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, of Great Britain and Ireland, for 1852, including all the titled classes. Twelfth year. By Charles R. Dod. Esq. Author of "The Parliamentary Companion," &c. London: Whittaker sul Co.

MR. Dod destroys all chance of a competitor in his particular domain, by making his book as complete as industry, and accuracy, and facts will admit of. His list has hitherto contained all the information which any one is likely to need, respecting peers, baronets, privy councillors, bishops, Lords of the Courts of Session, and every person bearing the courtesy titles of lord, lady, or honourable. In the present year's volume Mr. Dod has added to his immense store of facts a statement of the birthplace of each titled person, the names, &c. of the widows of knights, and descriptions of some ninety notables who were not the possessors of titles when the last year's volume appeared. Thus, of Sir William Paxton, and his fortunate coadjutors in the erection of the Crystal Palace, full information is given. Notwithstanding the increase in matter, Mr. Dod has wisely abstained from increasing the bulk or the price of his book. The editor has attained to perfection in the brevity of his phrases, and the printer in the beauty and compactness of his typography.

Memorials from Ben Rhydding: concerning the Place, its People, its Cures. London: C. Gilpin.

BEN RHYDDING is the name of a Hydropathic Establishment in Yorkshire, at which the author of this work has been sojourning. The object of his visit was to get cured of a disease which had been growing on him for many years. From the narrative, confused and pompous though it is, we learn that the author did get well, and that he then visited all the delightful spots in the neighbourhood. The purpose of the book seems to be to convey to the reader a notion of the efficacy, and the mode of the water treatment, and of the beauties of Ben Rhydding and the surrounding country. It fails in both. A more pretentious guide book we have not met with; and of all the Hydropathic literature we have seen this is the most confused, and confusing production.

A Ritual and Illustrations of Freemasonry, and the Orange and Odd Fellow Societies. By a Traveller in the United States. Sixth thousand. Shebbeare: Thorne. London: Partridge and Oakey.

This little work is evidently intended to be less systematic than inclusive. It gives all the information that can be collected respecting the usages, forms, and traditions of freemasonry, and it contains also a key of the Phi Betta Kappa, and an account of the kidnapping and murder of William Morgan, who divulged the usages of freemasons. A large number of hieroglyphical looking engravings are also added. That the present edition is the sixth, proves that the book has found numerous readers, if not admirers.

The Church Education Directory for 1852. London: National Society's Depository.

The information in this Almanac is varied, and will be useful to clergymen and others connected with national or parochial schools. It lacks an almanac, and without this is deficient as a work of reference for the year.

Who's Who in 1852. Edited by C. H. Oakes, M.A. London: Baily, Brothers.

THE additions and alterations which 1851 has brought about are duly noted in this little volume, which is a compact and complete office reference book.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GIFT BOOKS.

The Pathway of the Fawn. A Tale of the New Year. By Mrs. T. K. Hervey. Office of the National Illustrated Library.

A New Year's Tale, the love-story of an artist, in the telling of which the authoress has caught the poetry and the pathos of the German land in which the scene is laid. Mrs. Hervey has introduced some charming poetry, and the pencil of G. H. Thomas has adorned the volume with no less than twelve illustrations of great merit, and which of themselves tell the story to the eye. The taste of the binder has been employed in covering it with a dress of white and gold, most tempting to those who are seeking appropriate presents for the season, and this one offers the further advantage that the beauty of the outside is even surpassed by the beauty within.

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PERIODICALS AND SERIALS.

The Westminster Review appears under new auspices, and with promise of new claims upon public patronage. As our readers were informed some time since, it has As our readers were informed some time since, it has passed into the possession, and, we believe, is under the Editorship, of Mr. JOHN CHAPMAN, the publisher. In an elaborate address it states the principles on which it is to be conducted, principles which have not our approval, and must have our uncompromising opposition, but which, if temperately put forth, will not induce us to do injustice to literary merit, or to deny whatever ability may be displayed in their exposition. The prospectus talks of progress, but it means the support of the talks of progress, but it means the support of the rationalism which has been imported from Germany, and of which Mr. Chapman's establishment is preeminently the distributor. The present number sustains
the promise of the advertisement. It opens with a
timely article on Representative Reform, which supplies
the facts and materials for argument and opinion in the
approaching struggle. This is followed by a light and
graceful paper on "Shell Fish, their ways and works."
"The Relation between Employers and Employed" is the
theme of the fourth article, and it very temperately
deals with a very difficult question. It is quite unexceptionable. Queen Elizabeth is zealously vindicated
in the paper on "Mary Stuart." A biographical essay
on "Julia von Krüdener," "The Ethics of Christendom"
and "Political Questions, and Parties in France," are
severally treated with much acumen and ability.
Pleasing thought is engaged upon The Westminster.
There is no brilliancy to attract, but there is much to and of which Mr. Chapman's establishment is preseverally treated with much acumen and ability. Pleasing thought is engaged upon The Westminster. There is no brilliancy to attract, but there is much to amuse and much to inform. A new feature is a series of articles on the Current Literature of England, America, Germany, and France. The first number of Mr. Chapman's enterprise is full of promise.

The Eclectic Review for January, discusses a topic which the faculty systematically shun, and the public are not over-anxious about—Homœopathy. But the writer aims rather to convey an exposition of facts established, and of practice tested, than to argue for to argue the reasonableness or otherwise of the theories which Homosopathy involves. As a cautious and impartial resume of the subject, this paper excels any we have met with. Lieutenant WALPOLE'S "Ansayrii" is met with. Lieutenant WALPOLES "Ansayrii" is noticed at considerable length, as are also Francus's "History of Railways," and Dr. Hanna's "Memoirs of Chalmers," The political articles are, "The Manchester School of Politics," and "A Page of French History," and, beside brief notices, there are papers on "The works of John Robinson," and the "Memoir of Pichos States"." Bishop Stanley.'

The Dublin University Magazine. This ably-conducted periodical commences the new year with an excellent number. JONATHAN FREKE SLINGSBY excellent number. JONATHAN FREKE SLANGER.
excellent number. JONATHAN FREKE SLANGER.
The Saint of the Long Robe," a humorous poem, is in the Ingoldsby style. Mr. McCarthy's poetical conthe Ingoldsby style. Mr. McCarthy's poetical contributions are exquisitely beautiful. "Memoirs of Royal and Illustrious Ladies" will be found both useful and entertaining. There are, a review of Warren's "Lily and the Bee;" a memoir of Sir James E. Texnent, with a likeness; a review of "Disraell's Bentinck," and many other papers of considerable merit. The Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Review for Jamesy, has a proper its many interesting carributions.

January, has, among its many interesting contributions, a valuable one on John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury, in the sixteenth century. There are also a continuation of the attractive series on ULICH VON HUTTEN. "Dr. Chalmers as a Professor," "Pilgrimages to the Holy Land," and Mr. Weight," "Wanderings of an Antipany" deserve attention. Sylvanus Urban's "Cor-respondence" contains, as usual, many facts, and new illustrations of facts, that will be welcomed by the antiquarian and the student of history.

A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography. By Various Writers; Edited by William Smith, LL.D. Part I. Dr. Smith is well qualified to superintend the compilation of an Ancient Geography, for such this work will be. He purposes to include even scriptural names, and to make his work as comprehensive and accurate as his immense resources enable him. He accurate as his immense resources enable him. He promises that it will not be confined to a barren descrippromises that it will not be confined to a barren descrip-tion of the geography of countries and of the sites of places; but will also include an account of the political history, both of countries and of cities. An attempt will likewise be made to trace, as far as possible, the history of the more important buildings of the cities, and to give an account of their present condition, wherever they still exist. Numerous illustrations of the plans of cities, districts, battles, &c., and of coins, will be introduced and at the close of the work "An Histo-De introduced, and at the close of the work "An Historical Atlas of Ancient Geography" will be added. As well as we can judge, the execution of the work is fully equal to the subject, and when completed it will be a valuable addition to Dr. Smith's "Greek and Roman Antiquities," and his "Biography and Mythology." The part before us comprises from "Abacaenum" to Anactorium."

The Biographical Magazine. Edited by J. PASS-MORE EDWARDS. No. 1, January. A good Biogra-phical Encyclopædis would be a boon—but it would be an almost endless work. A monthly magazine of fifty pages cannot be equal to the requirements of such a work in point of space. And were it so, Mr. EDWARDS'S editorship would ill suffice for the seriousness, caution, editorship would ill suffice for the seriousness, caution, and accuracy that would be required to make it trustworthy. We judge of the whole by a single specimen. We have read carefully through the "Biography of Louis Napoleon," and which is placed first in the number before us, and we pronounce it to be deficient in style and in matter. It is rather a political essay than a biography, is illogical, and teems with bad English. We give a specimen of its rant and reasoning, but we should first observe that no other reference is made to LOUIS NAPOLEON'S coup d'etat, than that contained in this extract:—"Meanwhile the emperor's nephew has, in the late most reckless blows of despotism. nephew has, in the late most reckless blows of desp heen trying to play his uncle's part, in order that he may speedily recover his uncle's imperial sceptre. A greater crime than that which, in so doing, he has committed, was never perpetrated in any country or in committed, was never perpetrated in any country or in any age. Slaughter and universal suffrage!—a silenced press!—wholesale incarceration!—massacred thousands in the metropolis!—one-third of the departments under military law!—Jesuitism triumphant!—a down-trodden nation! Such are the means, and such the immediate results, of the assertion on the part of this ambitious tyrant, of his long-cherished Napoleon projects. In the back ground of these infamous proceedings, is a more powerful mind and a more iron will than the Dictator's. But the wicked spirit, however potent, will not be able to prevail. Speedily may it perish!" Now we ask the editor of this work why he did not specify and describe the act of December 2, and perish!" Now we ask the editor of this work why he did not specify and describe the act of December 2, and why write of "the late most reckless blows of despotism," without stating what these blows were, and on whom, and for what purpose, they were inflicted? Readers of biographies seek for facts—and facts are just the things which the biographer of LOUIS NAPOLEON does not condescend to give. The above extract does not impart the facts on which it is a commentary; and the language of this commentary is very unsuited to impartial biography.

The Poetic Review, for January, is good in design.

is very unsuited to impartial biography.

The Poetic Review, for January, is good in design, and, for a first number, well executed. The aim of the work is thus stated by the editor:—"It will show the philosophy of poetry, and the poetry of philosophy; and thereby aim at the cultivation of the beautiful and true, and the development of the essential beauty and spirituality of life. And it will do this not merely by giving a variety of original poetry, reviews of all the principal new poetical works published, and sketches of, and essays on, living and dead poets, but, by showing the poetry of nature and of man, in its various aspects and manifestations, independent of rhythm or rhyme, elaborated epics, or tender sonnets." Large numbers of extracts from the popular poets of the day are given, and they are occasionally connected by a commentary, which is sometimes critical and sometimes explanatory.

Chamber's Pocket Miscellany. Vol. I. This little

Chamber's Pocket Miscellany. Vol. I. This little serial is a supplementary Chambers's Journal, and contains tales and narratives, and light reading in other forms, that have been omitted from the larger journal, or that appeared in it long ago, and are, therefore, now out of print. Its small size, clear type, and low price, make it an admirable railway serial. There are one an admirable railway serial. hundred and ninety pages for sixpence!

Kidd's London Journal, for January, comes reco nended to us by the fame of the author as a naturalist. Herein he has collected much to amuse and instruct. Naturalists are invited to make his journal their organ, and, judging from the specimen before us, we believe they will find it a valuable assistant in their studies and researches. In our division of Natural History will be found a curious anecdote, which we extract from promising work.

The British Journal, for January, is another new candidate. It is, in fact, a reduced "monthly,"—reduced in the number of its pages and the price. For sixpence, thirteen readable contributions are given, and among the contributors are FRANK FAIRLEGH, CHARLES SWAIN, MARY COWDEN CLARKE, FRANCES

CHARLES SWAIN, MARY COWDEN CLARKE, FRANCES BROWN, Mrs. COSTELLO, and several less celebrated names. We wish the undertaking success.

The Portrait Gallery. Part I. A republication of a work originally produced under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and contains brief Biographies as well as Portraits of distinguished men. It will be completed in twenty-four half-a-crown monthly parts. Part I. Contains. Dance Perpagent. WICLE. contains Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Wiclif, Chaucer, Lorenzo de Medici, and Cardinal XIMENES.

The Garden Companion and Florist's Guide for January, contains descriptions of favourite and new flowering plants, and the history and account of the best mode of cultivating them. Two coloured plates

are to accompany each part, and in this we have "The Erica" and "The Pompone Chrysanthemums," besides

Erica" and "The Pompone Chrysanthemums," besides large woodcuts.

The Companion Shakspere. No. 1, (Charles Knight.) A cheap reprint of Shakspere's works, with numerous notes, and some few outline illustrations. The number before us contains the whole of "King John," is printed on small octavo, and is sold for six-

Half-Hours of English History, selected and illus-trated by Charles Knight. Part VIII. National Edition of Knight's Pictorial Shakspere.

Part XXIX.

The Imperial Cyclopædia. Part X. These are continuations of works by Mr. Knight, whose par-

ticular excellences we have frequently pointed out.

Cyclopedia of Useful Arts. Part V. contains an excellent article on Bridges, and the illustrations are

profuse.

The British Gazetteer. Parts XXXI., XXXII., and XXXII., bring this useful work to a completion.

Hogg's Instructor for January furnishes a carefully written sketch of "Neilgow," and a tolerable portrait of the musician; and besides some twenty other articles and sketches, and scraps, there is a continuation of DE QUINCEY'S "Sketch from Childhood."

The Scottish Magazine and Churchman's Review, for January, has an angry and severe criticism of GAVAZZI'S sayings and doings; and a friendly review of the High Church letters of "D. C. L."

The Country House. (The Piggery.) By W. C. L. MARTIN. London: C. Knight. An excellent number of a valuable series. It treats of the hog as a domestic animal, of the general management of swine, and of the diseases of swine. There are numerous illustrations.

A Narrative of the Kaffir War of 1850-51. By R. Godlonton and Edward Irving. Illustrated Part II. This part takes the narrative up at the period of the escape of Sir H. SMITH from Fort Cox, and concludes with an account of the escape of Mr. W.

In the second number of Kidd's London Journal of In the second number of Kidd's London Journal of Natural History, noticed elsewhere, there is so remark-able an anecdote given of the affection of a dog for a kitten (of recent occurrence,) that it well deserves record. Annexed is the anecdote we refer to:—"A Dog's Attach-ment for a Kitten; a Remarkable Fact.—Your paper holds out such direct encouragement for people who have any curious facts to relate, to relate them, that I have any curious facts to relate, to relate them, that I feel a pleasure in sending you the annexed particulars. The dog and cat are both living, and I should indeed be happy to show them to any of your readers whose faith in my narrative may be 'weak.' A few months since, a favourite cat of mine had three kittens. Deemsince, a rayourite cat of finite had three articles. Determing one sufficient for preservation, the other two were drowned. When the kitten was about three days old, my terrier, christened by my little girl, 'Rover' (although of the female sex), paid marked attention to (although of the female sex), paid marked attention to it. First, she went up and smelt the basket, as dogs will do, to reconnoitre; then she jumped into the basket; side by side with the cat, and 'nestled down' with the mother and child very cosily. The strangeness of this proceeding on the part of Mistress 'Rover,' who, let me remark, had not given birth to any children of her own since eighteen months previously, induced me to let her remain some little time to see where all would end, The cat however, not conite anywing of this interest. The cat, however, not quite approving of this interven-tion in her domestic affairs, and evidently becoming unhappy, the dog was removed. At night, after my household had retired to rest, an incessant barking from poor 'Rover' told us of the anguish she endured at the separation. The barking was kept up till the fol-lowing morning. Much to our surprise, we found, on coming down stairs (the door having been opened by the servant), that 'Rover' had again installed herself guardian of the basket; and, on this occasion, she expelled the mother, barking furiously at her to keep her away, which she did all that day. At night, when preparing to retire, we debated what should be done in Rover' was ejected forcibly, barking furiously the while; and the cat was restored to her kitten. At while: while; and the cat was restored to her kitten. At night, the same occurence again took place; and next day we were obliged to drive the dog away, to prevent the kitten being starved for want of its natural nutriment. The most remarkable part of this communication yet remains to be told. The affinity between 'Rover' and the kitten was such, that at last the latter had positively produced in the former a supply of milk, which it preferred to that of its own parent! Under these circumstances, we interfered no more, and Under these circumstances, we interfered no more, and the dog and kitten were inseparable. If the mother the dog and kitten were inseparable. If the mother put in a claim for "a right" to join in a game at play, a quarrel was the inevitable consequence. To be brief, I thought it better to part with the kitten. I may truly say I have inflicted more pain on the wet-nurse by this decision, than on the mother!—T. B."

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE: Silvio Pellico's "Duties"
Flourens' Studies on Fontenelle, Buffon and Cuvier—
Auguste-Comte. CRITICISM: Jules Janin—Guicot's
"Shakespeare and his Time"—C. Montégut on the
"English Democratic novel." HISTORY: Lamartine's
"History of the Restoration"—Cheniel's Louis XIV.
BIOGRAPHY AND LETTERS: The "Historical Remains and Letters of Spalatin"—Schuchardt's "Life
of Cranach"—Saupe's "Schiller and his Fumily"—
Correspondence between Goethe and Knebel. FicTION: Kompert's "Jews of Bohemia"—Karr's
"Clovis Gosselin"—"The Retreat of the Ten Thousand"—Henry Migger's "Paus Latin"

Fire languishing condition of metaphysics is not a phenomenon that will meet with much pity in an age like this; and indeed the "practical man," who considers them simply a "bore," would hail with satisfaction their final disappearance. Yet the mysterious properties of mind as an essence and its mysterious relations to matter cannot be ignored even in the most practical age; and if they cease to be handled by the metaphysician they fall a prey to the material tendencies of the time, and are made subservient to the objects of the quack; witness the rise and success of systems of Animal Magnetism and Electrobiology. But if metaphysics were unpractical, certainly ethics were not so; their aim being to purify the fountains of thought and feeling which, running over into life, become action. And where are ethics now? What has become not merely of the grave treatise on moral philosophy fit for sage to ponder over, but of the whole race of moral seasys such as those with which Addison and Johnson pleased and corrected the eighteenth century? Gone beyond recovery; unless in truth it should ever be again discovered that the whole duty of man is not comprised in making money without getting into the police office. The only moral philosophers of the present day are such persons as the preachers of teetotalism and vegetarianism, whose philosophy gets no further than the stomach or the liver at most. Poor Silvio Pellico, the well-known author of "My Prisons" in the course of his incarceration at Spielberg, wrote not only that book but (like Cicero) a little treatise on "Duties," which has just been translated into French by M. Legaud. It is amusing to listen to the raptures expressed by the French critics over Silvio's commonplaces, and their praises of the screnity and sweetness of his mild precepts. Much like a jaded rake in eestacies with the simple looks and syllabubs of the first country milk-maid he meets on a rural expedition to retrench and to recruit.

Goether has reproached the French (with all his love for them) as lacking what he calls "pictat," a quality poorly expressed by our word "picty." Perhaps reverence would be nearer a right tendency than any other word; and a characteristic exemplification of the truth of the great poet's reproach would be the wish to which D'Alembert gave utterance that the memory of the past could be annihilated, and history become a tabula rasa. Yet if a diligent and even incessant attempt to illustrate and celebrate the heroes of their literary and scientific history have any connection with "pictat," Goethe must be pronounced to be wrong in his estimate of the French. While the English allow their Chaucers, Spensers, Sidneys, Miltons, to go without other illustration than that of here and there a dull biography or a stray essay in a magazine,—while the near and sterling glories of their great writers of the 18th century have received no more worthy memorials than Johnson's Lives of the Poets, and Sir Walter Scott's Lives of the Novelists,—while for admiring appreciation of the Humes and Robertsons and Ginbons you may ransack in vain, the page of English criticism, to find it in that of Villemain—the French in spite of Goethe's taunt, are unwearied in bringing out new and ever new aperçus of the labours of their intellectual celebrities—and among the latest in this department are three able and modest works by M. Cheniel, a Professor at Rouen:—1. Fontenelle ou de la philosophie moderne relativement aux sciences physiques ("Fontenelle; or Modern Philosophy considered in its relations to the physical sciences"); 2. Histoire des travaux et des ideés de Buffon ("History of the Labours and of the Ideas of Buffon"); 3. Histoire des travaux de Georges Cuvier')—works evidently of some considerable compass. By the way, when lately

announcing the publication of the first volume of a "Cours de Politique Positive" (Course of Positive Politics) by Auguste Coate, we left it to others more competent to criticise it. Coate, although by students of philosophy here and in France, considered the great constructive thinker of the age, is, on the whole, little known in this country—a deficiency about to be repaired. For (as we hear) Miss Marineau is engaged in preparing a synopsis of his philosophy in a form suitable for the English public. Mr. Lambe, of Norfolk, now resident in Italy, a munificent patron of Secular Education, and one of the chief supporters of Mr. Chapman's new Westminster Review, supplying in this case, once more the needful!

Ineview, supplying in the needful!

Louis Napoleon's coup d'état, has of course, entirely changed the face of the French press, (of which more hereafter), but its most amusing effect was that produced on the lucubrations of the facile princeps of French, nay of European feuilletonists, the incomparable Jules Janis. It is in the drama, that Jules' inexhaustible nerve is chiefly expended, but he manages to make his theatrical feuilleton a vent for allusions to everything under the sun, in which peculiarity, indeed its charm chiefly consists. Shortly after the 2nd of December, a feuilleton of Jules appeared upon some insignificant drama, into which, with great ingenuity, he managed to cram invectives against tyranny and so forth, concealed in the Latin of Tacitus! He has got a hint since then, no doubt, for the grave brevity of Tacitus has received to received the the fauilletons of the Débuts

Latin of Tacttus! He has got a hint since then, no doubt, for the grave brevity of Tacttus has ceased to speckle the feuilletons of the Débats.

Among the always interesting, and sometimes more than interesting essays on Contemporary English literature, that keep appearing in the Revue des deux Mondes, a recent one, by M. EMILE MONTEGUT on "the English Democratic novel," is worth a few lines of notice. M. MONTEGUT is the reviewer of Carlylle and Emerson in the Revue, but wields a versatile pen, writing indifferently on literature, politics, and social philosophy, and displaying in all he writes (when not warped by political prepossessions), a very thoughtful and delicate spirit of appreciation, although on the whole to our mind, he is somewhat too much of an intellectual dandy. As he has chosen for specimens of the "English Democratic Novel," Mr. Horne's Dreamer and Worker, and John Drayton, he means of course by "Democratic," relating to the people, and not politically propagandist. Mr. Horne's novel, he attacks with considerable asperity, chiefly because of the union which it advocates between the literary and the labouring classes, whereas, thinks M. MONTEGUT, the man of letters should confine himself to "the world of mind and manners," (le monde des macurs et des esprits.) Nor has he a high opinion of the merit of Jonn Drayton. And the following is his verdict on one of our most noted public writers.

The most distinguished writer of the socialist tribe, is Mr. Thornton Hunt, editor of a communistic Journal, entitled The Leader. We have read some numbers of this Journal, and we have found the theories which it promulgates, if not inoffensive at least expressed with such frank simplicity in their naked monstrosity, that without doubting the good faith of Mr. Hunt, we may suppose that he professes such opinions only out of respect to the traditions of his family. His father, the celebrated Leigh Hunt, founder of The Examiner, having been an ardent reformer, and a radical of the radicals (radical à loutrance.) Mr. Thornton Hunt has no doubt, supposed that he ought not to swerve from the track thus indicated to him, that his father ought to be for him, not only a model for imitation, but an object of emulation, that he ought not only to walk in his footsteps, but if possible, to outstrip him. And it is in this spirit, that he has acted. His father having been a radical, and an assailant of the government, Mr. Thornton Hunt has converted himself into a communist, and an assailant of society. It is not in France alone, that celebrated men suffer the misfortune of having in their sons a mirror that exaggerates their errors. Mr. Thornton Hunt is the most recent of Chartist writers, and he is, after all, the most distinguished writer whom the democratic movement has produced of late years.

Returning to the criticism of literature "pure and simple," we have, as a last fact, to announce a work by the prolific Guizor, Shakespeare et son Temps ("Shakespeare and his Age"), partly a reproduction of old labours, for Guizor long ago

edited a French translation of Shakespeare The essay which it contains on "Hamlet" has been allowed to appear by way of specimen, and is by no means striking or profound.

is by no means striking or profound.

Lamarine has bid farewell to journalism, and many a work of "high literature" may be expected from him, if he be spared. Two new volumes have just appeared of his "History of the Restoration." which complete the Napoleon tragedy, including the period between the Emperor's exile to Elba and his final abdication. In point of writing, nothing, perhaps, from Lamarine's pen has equalled these two volumes—the style rolls along sombre and swoln, like the stream of circumstances it describes, and the book produces an impression as deeply tragic as that breathed from the closing scenes of "Macbeth" and "Wallenstein." Probably the work was written in anticipation of a coup d'etat, not for, but against, the present Prince-President, so that its spirit is one of almost vindictive hostility to the great Emperor. But its talent is undeniable. Lamarine has put forth all his strength in it, and with success.

and with success.

Another historical work has just been published in France, dealing with an era very different from Napoleon's: De l'Administration de Louis XIV., d'après les memoires inedits d'Olivier d'Ormesson, par A. Cheniel, Professeur d'Histoire au Lycee de Rouen ("The Administration of Louis XIV. (1661—1672.) from the unpublished Memoirs of Olivier d'Ormesson. By A. Cheniel, Professor of History at the Lyceum of Rouen.") Olivier d'Ormesson was a high French official in that age, and his memoirs give curious details respecting the minutiæ of the private life of the young Grand Monarque. The aim of the book as a historical work is to establish the fact of an improvement taking place immediately on the death of Mazarin and the assumption of real power by Louis XIV.

Louis XIV.

In biography and its cognate departments there have lately appeared, among the indefatigable Germans, several works of considerable interest. Foremost among them is, George Spalatin's Historischer Nachlass und Briefe. Aus den original handschriften herausgegeben von C. G. Neudecker, in Gotha, und L. Preller, in Weimar ("G. Spalatin's Historical Remains and Letters. Edited from the original autographs by C. G. Neudecker, of Gotha, and L. Preller, of Weimar.") Students of Luther's life and times remember Spalatin's the Secretary to Frederick the Wise, of Saxony, and Luther's staunch friend. Indeed, it was he who, in the great affair of the Reformation, kept Frederick (not to speak it profanely,) up to the mark when tempted occasionally, in his latter years, to waver. Some hundreds of Luther's printed letters are to Spalatin's with the Electon imself he never spoke but twice, and Spalatin's was the main organ of communication between these two men, the temporal and the spiritual leaders of the Reformation. German "pietät" has already erected two biographical memorials to Spalatin's, but his own words are, of course, welcome. And another notability of that era, though moving in a different sphere from Spalatin's, Lucas Cranach, the painter, is also now receiving biographical commemoration: here is the title of the work, Leben und Werke L. Cranach's Nachurkuadlichen Quellen bearbeitet von C. Schuchard. ("Life and Works of L. Cranach.

TIN'S, LUCAS CRANACH, the painter, is also now receiving biographical commemoration: here is the title of the work, Leben und Werke L. Cranach's Nachurkundlichen Quellen bearbeitet von C. Schuchardt. ("Life and Works of L. Cranach. From original sources. By C. Schuchardt.")

Of course there has just made its appearance a new correspondence of Goethe's; the wonder would be that there had not. This time it is with Knebel, and extends from 1774 to 1832—a period of fifty-eight years! Knebel was a cultivated, courtly, rather Epicurean gentleman, dependant on the Weimar principalities and powers—and was, in truth, the negotiator when Goethe was first invited thither. The translator of Lucretius, moreover, he and Goethe were always on a cordial, though not exactly a friendly, footing; and this new correspondence will not throw much novel light on Goethe's character, though it will, no doubt, illustrate the courtly sphere in which he moved. Further, in the absence of a new correspondence, or materials for a new life, of Schillers, an ingenious literary gentleman who rejoices in the name of Saupe, has sent forth Schiller und sein vaterliches Haus, which, according to the contents, should be translated "Schiller's Family," for it is nothing but biographical gossip about various of his relatives, male and female.

In fiction, the latest German novelty is the Bohmische Juden ("Jews of Bohemia,") of Leopold Kompert, the Jewish novelist, whose dreary and graphic pictures of Hebrew-continental life, under the title of Ausdem Ghetto, made such a sensation in the revolutionary year of 1848, which gave them to the light. In France, fiction has received a terrible shock by Louis Napoleon's stroke of state; for is not Eugene Sue banished? The great Dumas remains behind, and is briskly putting forth his Memoirs in the Presse, of which we shall give our readers an account some day. The cynical Alphonse Karr's Clovis Gosselin is (morally) an innocent, but in all other respects a most disagreeable book. A poor widow, with an only son, is determined that he shall be a physician. To realize this she makes every sacrifice, and he, not to disappoint her, does the same: mutual misery being the result. Let us turn from this dismal story to La Retraite des dix mille "The Retreat of the Ten Thousand"), by Major Fridolin (a pseudonym, of course), one of the gayest and pleasantest little French novels that we have read for many a day—worthy of Charles de Bernard. Henry Murger's Pays Latin—the title of the student-quarter of Paris—shows such superior power of painting as to excite a regret that he should not exercise his pencil on such superior power of painting as to excite a regret that he should not exercise his pencil on higher subjects than students and grisettes. Murger's first and last book—it gave him an immediate popularity—was Scènes de la Bohème ("Scenes of Bohemia"), which a certain critic announced as a new book of travels in the country which Shakespeare supposed to be accessible by sea. The Bohemians of Murger's Bohemia, however, were the unprofessional classes of artists, authors, and musicians, roaming at large in Paris, whose doings and sufferings, pranks and punish-ments, he painted with a lively and genial truth that gave his book a universal currency.

France.

Political Portraits of Contemporaries. "Louis Napoleon." By A. DE LA GUERONNIERE. [Portraits Politiques Contemporains.] Paris: Pagnerre, 18, Rue de Seine.

Poland and Russia: Legend of Kosciusko. By J.
MICHELET. [Pologne et Russie: Légende de
Kosciusko.] Paris: A la Libraire Nouvelle, 15,
Boulevard des Italiens. 1852.

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Boulevard des Italiens. 1852.

These two sketches, written by different men, to delineate two heroes of different times and countries, are each termed by their respective authors "Portraits." As fragments of history, and expressions of sentiment, there is a connection between these portraits singular, and rendered more striking by contrast.

M. DE LA GUERONNIERE has undertaken "to paint the political portraits of his illustrious contemporaries." He pretends only to the merit of plainness and fidelity. M. MICHELET'S work, on the contrary, is a poem of touching beauty. We abstain from critical remarks, for the purpose of giving our readers a view of the two pictures. M. DE LA GUERONNIERE'S subject claims the priority. pictures. M. DE claims the priority.

First in this gallery, I place the Chief of the French Republic. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is at once a great name and a great situation. His life overflows with events, accidents, emotions, deceptions, and surprises of fortune and of fate. Born near a throne, danced upon the knees of an Emperor, marked to the probable inheritance of the wightiest and west mean; probable inheritance of the weightiest and most magnificent inheritance ever promised to a royal cradle, educated in the worship of his name, shaken by all the vicissitudes inseparable from dynastics old or new, the son of the King of Holland and the Queen Hortense represents one of those strange mysterious destinies which defy analysis.

The author hastily glances at the vicissitudes of Louis Napoleon's career, and passes to a description of which the following extracts condense the essence:

His apparent indifference is but excess of confidence; audacity veiled by timidity, resolution dissimulated under mildness; inflexibility modulated by kindness, subtilty disguised by good-nature, life under marble, fire beneath ashes—in a word, something of the spirit of Augustus and of Titus under the features of Werter, that type of German reverie. Such appears Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

This reprivate sketched from patters explains the

This portrait, sketched from nature, explains the nan, and justifies the various judgments formed upon is character. We can, indeed, understand how some dispute his intellectual superiority, and others exalt it with fanaticism. Louis Napoleon possesses a superior mind, concealed by a doubtful exterior. His life is all internal, and his words and manner do not betray the inward inspiration. Absolutely master of himself, his heart is but the vassal of his head.

heart is out the vassal of his head.

Does this inflexible will constitute an active will? I do not hesitate to answer, No. And this is one of the most delicate and essential shades of Louis Napoleon's most delicate and essential shades of Louis Napoleon's character. He has undoubtedly the force of resistance, but not the initiative power; he cannot be made to follow in the lead of any party, but, also, he cannot lead, or attach to his own individuality any great movement of opinion. He is now the incontestible and free chief of the government, he is not the chief of the public mind. He is, indeed, the object of many recollections that consecrate his name, of much enthusiasm awakened by his descent, of many sympathies attracted by his character of many interests in relation to his position; aracter, of many interests in relation to his position but he does not command those powerful currents of opinion which men of truly gigantic strength excite and direct, and which bear up their own fortune with the fortune of their country.

According to the author's view, Louis Napo-LEON ought to have frankly coalesced with the democratic and progressive party; he reconciles the occasional boldness of the President's actions with the apathy of his nature:

with the apathy of his nature:

I have already said, he has no permanent activity of will. He finds it only upon certain days and under certain circumstances. By calculation, as much as by inspiration, he will tempt an adventure surrounded by perils, in appearance calm, impassible, indifferent, insensible. The next day he returns to repose: his will does not abdicate, but sleeps.

Louis Napoleon possesses kindness of heart, but no susceptibility; he is capable of noble sentiments, but not of delicate emotions. For example, he comprehends neither art nor poetry: a poem wearies him, a picture makes him yawn, the grandest spectacles of nature scarcely produce an impression upon his mind. His intelligence is of that positive order which measures all things with a compass, and weighs them in a balance.

Candidate for the office of President in 1848,

Candidate for the office of President in 1848, Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON prepared a manifesto, which he submitted to the judgment of two of his supporters, M. Thiers and M. De Girardin. The incident is thus related:

In the honesty and patriotism of his intentions he had written the following sentence: "I should consider it a point of honour to leave to my successor at the end of four years, authority confirmed, liberty intact, and a real progress accomplished."

"What do you say," cried M. Thiers, "strike out that imprudent phrase. Enter into no engagements of the kind: promise nothing."

The manifesto also contained these words,—"The Republic must be generous and have faith in the future.

Republic must be generous and have faith in the future. I, who have known exile and captivity, invoke with my wishes the day when the country may be able without danger to reverse all proscriptions and efface the last traces of our civil wars."

"Another imprudence," exclaimed M. Thiers, "talk of amnesty, when the blood of the battle of June is not wised from the averagent the Pentracija will be

or annesty, when the blood of the battle of June is not wiped from the pavement; the Bourgeoisie will be in arms at the idea, it is very well to be generous, but what we require now is skill."

In a word M. Thiers decided that Louis Napoleon's

manifesto was destitute of common sense, and the next day he sent him another, composed by M. Merruan, a man of talent, then chief editor of the *Constitutionnel*, and now Secretary General of the Prefecture of the

M. Girardin next entered into the consultation; "what is your opinion" enquired the future President, placing before him the two manifestoes? "I think," answered the editor of La Presse, that one is true like nature, and the other feeble as a copy traced before a pane of glass. Be yourself, there is no better way.

But when Louis Napoleon Bonaparte mentioned the But when Louis Napoleon Bonaparte mentioned the scruples of M. Thiers with regard to the two phrases alluded to, M. Girardin replied in these terms, "Prince, this is serious, will you, indeed, consider it a point of honour to leave to your successors at the end of four years, an authority confirmed, liberty intact, and a real progress accomplished, then retain the sentence, if not, strike it out at once." Louis Napoleon did not strike out the others. out the phra

During his imprisonment Louis Napoleon made advances to the democratic party. M. Carrel, the republican chief, the editor of the Nationnel, who perished in a duel by the hand of M. de Girardin, pronounced some years since, a judgment upon the Prince's views.

A judgment, not absolutely hostile to the possibility of a future part for the nephew of the emperor, on the day of the people's triumph. He said, when the subject was introduced to him by one of the prince's friends:

"Louis Napoleon's political and military works evidence a powerful intellect and noble character. The name he bears is the most distinguished of modern times, the only one capable of thoroughly exciting the sympathies of the French people. If this young man understands the actual interests of France, and can forget his rights of imperial legitimacy, to remember only the sovereignty of the people, he may one day be called to play a great part."

Carrel was prophetic; the Imperial Legitimacy procured for its representative only a double check at Strasburg, and at Boulogne, and a prison at Ham. The sovereignty of the people has given him the first place at the head of a free country.

The following extract refers to the two celebrated descents of LOUIS NAPOLEON, at Strasbourg, October 30, 1836, and at Boulogne, on the 6th of August, 1840.

He left Arenemberg, the 25th of October, 1836, quitted his mother without sign of trouble and without emotion, and maternal anxiety, so easily awakened, was at this time aroused by no suspicion. He arrived at Strasbourg with his customary air of indifference, in a carriage days to the base as if to reside at some forthists. drawn by four horses, as if to preside at some festivity drawn by four horses, as if to preside at some festivity: he passed a night of perfect tranquility, and at six in the morning joined Colonel Vandrey at the Caserne d'Austerlitz with the same coolness he would have shown in going to witness a review. Repulsed from the quarter of Finckmatt, he submitted without a struggle, without resistance, and without protestation, The responsibility of his act did not cause him any regret; the prospect of its expiation did not terrify him for a moment. "I am a prisoner," he said, "so much the better, I shall not die in exile."

better, I shall not die in exile."

Imprisoned, conducted to Paris, transported to America, he remained calm and inflexible in his superstition. His star leads him to Boulogne, there the same improvidence, or rather complete absence of America, he remained caim and innexiole in his superstition. His star leads him to Boulogne, there the same improvidence, or rather complete absence of all means of action. A few devoted friends, a very few in addition to those who had accompanied him to Strasbourg, formed his sole escort under the direction of General Montholon. Success was impossible, the enterprise insane; Louis Napoleon descended from his vessel at break of day. M. Bataille and Aladenise received him. The attempt was made, failed, the actors dispersed, driven back to struggle in the waves for life. The empire falls into the sea, it is brought to shore, not for consecration, but to be degraded. The pretender becomes a prisoner, but the first thought which escapes him upon his entrance into the gloomy fortress is neither a regret, nor a remorse, nor a complaint. "Here" he exclaimed "I am in my place."

Bonaparte believed that France was Bonapartist, it was an illusion that led and lost him. The Emperor

was an illusion that led and lost him. The Emp Napoleon effected much, he astonished and convu the age in which he lived, he was one of those marvellous tho can do all things but bequeath nothing, one of e heroes who leave remembrances but no inheritors.

Had France been Bonapartist as Bonaparte believed, she would have been touched by the recital of these two enterprises, with the intrepidity of this young man in peril, his calmness and dignity before his judges. Amongst these judges were men who had been elevated by his uncle's fortune, who would probably have applauded his victory and were destined to consummate the humiliation of his defeat. The eloquence of M. Berryer vainly strove to inspire sympathy in the remarkable and pathetic points of such a cause. At this period the trial of Madame Lafarge took place at Tulle. Madame Lafarge absorbed the public interest, and the scene at Boulogne terminated in the midst of an almost total indifference.

On the 26th of May, 1846, Louis Napoleon quitted his prison.

No one except Dr. Conneau, and the Prince's valetde-chambre knew of the projected flight. The previous evening he entered the apartment of General Montholon, evening he entered the apartment of ceneral Montholog, his old friend and the companion of his misfortunes. The general and his wife, who voluntarily shared her husband's captivity, observed that he took leave with nunsual emotion. The next day, when they were informed of his escape he had already crossed the frontier and was proceeding to England by way of

At London he wrote to M. DE SAINT-AULAIRE, the French Ambassador, a letter explanatory of his motives and conduct.

London, March 19, 1846.

Monsieur le Comte.—I candidly declare to the man who was my mother's friend, that if I have quitted my prison, it was not for the purpose of recommencing against the French Government a war that has proved

against the French Government a war that has proved disastrons for me, but simply that I may have power to attend my aged father.

Before taking this determination, I made every effort to obtain from the government permission to go to Florence, and offered every guarantee my honour per-

mitted. At length, perceiving the fruitlessness of my

mutted. At length, perceiving the fruitlessness of my endeavours I had recourse to the extreme means which formerly under Henry IV. the Duke of Nemours and the Duke of Guise employed in similar circumstances.

I entreat you Monsieur le Comte to inform the French government of my pacific intentions, and I hope this assurance, freely tendered, will hasten the deliverance of my friends whom I have left in prison. my friends whom I have left in prison.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

Before the affairs of Strasbourg and Boulogne, Louis Retore the affurs of Strasbourg and Boulogne, Louis Napoleon had published several works; his Political Reviews, and Studies upon the Constitution of Switzerland, attracted attention, but in two publications his talent was particularly evident. One of these entitled talent was particularly evident. One of these entitled Idées Napoléoniennes, was a species of manifesto issued between his two attempts, to justify the first and prepare

the second.

The History of Artillery is a work considered by competent men an excellent treatise upon the subject. Bonaparte wrote also a Fragment upon the History of England; a Study upon the Extinction of Pauperism; another upon The Sugar Duties, and many detached articles relative to political questions of the day.

Two sentiments prevail in these various productions, faith in Democracy and enthusiasm for the Empire. In the avec of his perheave the Empereor is not a non-hut.

the eyes of his nephew, the Emperor is not a man but a people, in the formidable concentration of power, conquered and founded upon the annihilation of all liberties. queree and rounged upon the annimisation of all neerties, he perceives the authority of a people personnified in one man. From this point of view he not only attaches no blame but unqualified praise to his uncle's conduct throughout his whole career. His battles, his conquests, his institutions, his administrative centralin, his dictatorship over the human mind, appear to Zation, his dictatorship over the human mind, appear to Louis Napoleon irreproachable and legitimate. Not that he believes a repetition possible, or that the sove-reignty of right should be absorbed in the sovereignty of force and glory; no, what in his writings he seeks and dreams is an Imperial Republic with universal suf-frage for its base, and hereditary power for its summit. frage for its base, an This is but an anachronism and an illusion of which Louis Napoleon in studying more closely the constitution of States and the organic life of peoples must necessarily be convinced. Between these two ideas which he opted and associated he must decide. I am conhas adopted and associated ne must decide. I am con-vinced his choice is made, the Empire is a great recol-lection, a great honour for his name, his title of nobility, signed by fame and registered by history, but the universal suffrage is his strength, his faith, his hope and his right.

We omit the author's political reflections and explanations, which lead to no conclusion. The President is not yet tried, and therefore cannot

be judged.
M. Michelet's work, whether by accident or design, meets the new phase of Louis Napoleon's power with the question which from the power with the question which, from the Emperor's time till now, has been an object of vital concern to every successive government in France. How the very existence of that country depends upon the right course of her foreign policy can hardly be appreciated to its full extent in England. If Louis Napoleon has to choose at home between the principles of imperial despotism or of free government, he has also abroad to choose between two principles represented respectively by Russia and Poland. The Russian alliance has hitherto been a fatal bait for France: every chief, from Napoleon to Lamar-Tine, has strained to seize it, and they have all TINE, has strained to seize it, and fallen. The reason and connection and refer to M. M. we leave politicians to explain, and refer to M. MICHELET'S work for some light on the subject; but our present extracts are designed only to present a view of the portrait he has so beautifully sketched in time to hang suspended beside that of Louis NAPOLEON:

France offers to Poland, in proof of a friendship stronger than destiny, the portrait, religiously faithful, of a man dear to both—of one of the best men who ever honoured human nature.

Others were as valiant, others greater, perhaps more exempt from weakness, but Kosciusko, above all, was eminently good.

Many persons, even Poles in their republican aus terity, and in a point of view, altogether Roman, have judged severely this hero of the heart and of nature. They have not found in him the great man and the fate had placed him. Summoned to the defence of a desperate cause, to the most unequal struggle, he accepted it, believed in the miraculous, and, as a knight and a saint, magnanimously embraced the two chances, victory or martyrdom. But it was vain to require of e violent means that might be necessary to ensure.

He had not the heart of steel that such peril victory. He had not the heart of steel that such peril exacts. He did not remember, it is said, that he was

dictator in Poland, and that he should have forced Poland to save herself. Striking with terror treason, egotism and resistance. He gave himself, and that was all. Asking too little of others, contented to die enveloped in his purity, and leaving the reme

Noble fault of a heart too humane! make more than one reproach to Kosciusko for his gentleness and tenderness—he was confiding, credulous, easily deceived by the words of women and of kings. A ittle chimerical, perhaps, with a mind poetical and romantic—in love all his life, but with the same person. A child might have led him, and he died himself a

Were his defects those of the man or of his nation? Were his defects those of the man or of his nation? We find them often repeated in other heroes of its history. Had he been different, he would not so completely have represented the spirit of his noble country. I do not know if they were faults, but they were needed in this character. We love him even for them, recognising the old Poland, and we embrace thee for it so much the more, poor ancient banner. Is it certain Kosciusko would have saved Poland by exerting more civilar vicence. I doubt not that of this I am sure, that civic rigour? I doubt not; but of this I am sure, his extraordinary kindness had immense influence, infinitely favourable to the future of his country.

* * * Devoted, resigned, and simple, he

* * Devoted, resigned, and simple, he knew, they say, only how to die; but even in that he effected an important object—he awoke a sentiment unknown to the Russian heart. Barbarians towards Poland, they began to relent when they saw her wounded, cut in pieces on the field of battle, in the person of Kosciusko. The Cossacks wept, remembering too late their Polish origin. Their chief, Platow, at Fontainbleau, in 1815, saw the poor exile lingering still, and shed bitter tears. The old plunderer, the slayer, became again a man, and till his death his eyes would involuntarily fill with tears at the sole mention of Kosciusko's name. Kosciusko's name.
Young Slavonians of the Danube, whom I rejoice to

see rising to the rank of nations, heroic children who have already sheltered the world from the attacks of barbarism, to you, too, I give this portrait of the best of the Slavonians, the good, the great, and the unfortunate

Europe is not a fortuitous assemblage, a simple Europe is not a fortuitous assemblage, a simple juxta-position of peoples; it is a grand harmonic instrument, a lyre—of which each nationality is a string, and represents a tone. There is nothing arbitrary, each is necessary in itself, necessary in regard to the others. To take away one is to change the whole, to render impossible, dissonant, or mute, the scale of nations.

Strange contrast, the most humane nation is the one which has been thrust out of humanity.

The chivalrous people who, at the price of its blood, often against the Tartars, and so often against the

Turks, defended all of us, are the people whose defence none were found to undertake in its last day.

The eighteenth century, which beheld its ruin, had been for Poland an epoch of singular mildness of man-ners. Strangers who then visited the country, which contained neither police nor gendarme, asserted that one might have traversed, laden with gold, the immense one might have traversed, laden with gold, the limited forests in perfect security. A criminal trial rarely occurred, the records of various tribunals, prove that during thirty years, the only sentences pron against Jews and gypsies, not a single Pole, noble or peasant was accused of murder or theft.

Whatever the avowal may cost a Frenchman, we must own to be just, that the French Governments have all used and abused the friendship of Poland. It is outrageous that in so many treaties under the Republic. rageous that in so many treaties under the Republic, even at Beele, at Campo-Formio, at Luneville, Poland is not mentioned, she was then pouring out her blood for us in floods, she created under Dembrowski, those valient Polish legions which everywhere seconded, equalled, and sometimes surpassed the bravest of our own. We shudder to recall the terrible waste Napoleon caused of Polish blood, and for what recompense? Three times successively, in 1807, in 1809, in 1812, Napoleon prevented the reconstru-was operating of itself. nstruction of their nationality,

It might have been supposed that the Poles thus injured would have retained a feeling of revenge, a bitter injured would have retained a feeling of revenge, a bitter remembrance of fidelity so ill-rewarded; the contrary took place. The fall of Napoleon which robbed him of so many friends, rallied the Poles more closely to him, St. Helena and the Emperor's death carried their fanaticism to the highest p oint

M. MICHELET remarks the want till very lately of any work that could afford information respecting the real state of Russia. Amongst the recent contributions to this branch of knowledge, he notices the labours of the agriculturist, M. Haxthausen, and M. Ostrowski's small volume, La Russie considérée au Point de Vue Européen; which he describes as "ingenious and profound." It is to be regretted that we possess no good history of Poland. A few years since,

two volumes of this history were published in England, by M. Ostrowski, a man by his learning and genius qualified for the task, member of the literary society of the University of Cracow. The work contained a mass of valuable material, and presented an original and intelligent view of Slavonian and Polish institutions and character, but its usefulness was destroyed by the defect of a bad translation, and from too much matter being crowded into too small a space. It would confer a general benefit if the literary association of the friends of Poland in London engaged this author not to continue, but remodel, and republish his work. But we pass the historical passages and remarks introduced by M. MICHELET, confining our attention strictly to the "Portrait."

The hero of Poland is not properly a Pole. He belonged to that mysterious Lithuania, which in the vast labyrinth of its woods and morasses, seems a barrier of defence opposed by Europe to Russia.

The father of Kosciusko was passionately fond of

The father of Kosciusko was passionately fond of nusic, to which he gave all the time he could afford. He was one of those little nobles innumerable in this country, possessing nothing but their sword and living in the service of the great Proprietors, or by superintending some domain. A client of the Princess, Czartoryski, he had served in a regiment of artillery during three years of peace. Retired, he cultivated an estate of Count Flemming's, father-in-law of one of the Czartoryski. By this family the young Thaddeus Kosciuski, born in 1746, was placed at the school of cadets, which the king Stanislaus Augustus had just founded at Warsaw. Kosciusko was prepared, as a child he was full of artour, eazer to learn and to act, in his He was one of those little nobles incumerable in this rounced at Warsaw. Accountation was the was full of ardour, eager to learn and to act, in his solitude he profited by the lessons of an old uncle, who had travelled much, and who spent several months in the year at his father's farm. From him he acquired a little drawing, mathematics, and the French language. Alone he studied the illustrious men of Plutarch.

The wild and studious child showed in his disposi-tion a certain violence, fiery and indomitable. His chief restraint was the love he felt for his family, and especially the care and chivalrous protection he extended always to his two little sisters. From this circumstance, perhaps, arose the pure tenderness with which he regarded women generally, and the singular fondness for children which remained with him all his

At the school, he pursued his studies with energy, and was one of the four pupils annually chosen to travel and perfect their education in the principal military institutions of Europe, he was sent to the military academy of Versailes, then to Brest to study fortifications and naval tactics.

He was in Paris at the time of the first dismember-He was in Paris at the time of the first dismember-ment of Poland, and returned home to receive a useless appointment as captain of artillery. One day, in 1776, the officers were invited to a ball, upon the occasion of the King's birthday. Kosciusko was obliged to go, there a young girl made an impression upon his heart, which she retained till the day of his death.

This lady was unfortunately placed by birth and fortune far higher than Kosciusko; she was the daughter of the Hetman of Lithuania, Joseph Sosnowski, one of those proud and powerful nobleman, kings upon their own land, implacable against whoever dared to raise their own land, implacable against whoever dared to raise their eyes towards their august family, like the old palatine, who bound Mazeppa upon the untamed horse. It was precisely this pride which opened the Hetman's

doors to Kosciusko, who, sent with the corps in which he served, inhabited with his colonel the marshal's chateau. The latter could not imagine that a young man so inferior could mistake his position far enough to seek his daughter. He was allowed to see her constantly, to converse with her, to give her lessons, he taught her

French first, and then, to love him.

Never was affection less blind or better merited. thirty years of age he was in the maturity of his gifts and of his virtues, he appeared to Sosnowska what and of his virtues, he appeared to Sosnowska what indeed he was, a hero. His qualities and even his defects completed a character that few could have defects completed a character that few could have resisted. Sosnowska, not doubting but that others saw him as she did, equal in dignity to kings, confessed all to her mother, while Kosciusko threw himself at her father's feet. This confidence succeeded ill. The father received it with contempt, he did not deign even to banish Kosciusko, but forbade him the presence of his daughter. The daughter, excited, passionate, and courageous, urged Kosciusko to fly with her; a resolution involving not only separation from her family but tion involving not only separation from her family but the abandonment of a large fortune and a life almost royal, to follow an obscure officer who would lose his rank and probably his country, pursued by the relentless hate of a powerful house; it was to embrace poverty

The father, aware of the design, as if vengea dearer to him than the honour of his family, allowed the lovers to gain the chateau, and they had proceeded some distance when a band of armed men surrounded them, Kosciusko nearly perished, he opposed the whole troop, astonished at his boldness, and was left seriously wounded.

After lying insensible for several hours, he revived.

* * She had disappeared, no sign of her remained but a handkerchief dropped on the ground. He placed it in his bosom and carried it always in all his battles, and to the end of his life.

Kosciusko thus at thirty years of age, had lost his mistress and his country. The former, married in spite of her reluctance to a man for whom she had no attachment. The letter hamilisted sideted delile at the country.

Kosciusko thus at thirty years of age, had lost his mistress and his country. The former, married in spite of her reluctance to a man for whom she had no attachment. The latter humiliated, violated daily at the caprice of Russian agents, a spectacle no true Pole could support. The illustrious Pulawski had gone to fall in America, Kosciusko followed and many others less known.

Kosciusko was received by the French in America as a countryman and fellow-student. Lafayette, an admirer of his brilliant courage, lost no opportunity to present him to the notice of Washington. Colonel, at length general of brigade, Kosciusko displayed not only Polish intrepidity, but a firmness still more necessary to retain and direct the American militia. These agricultural soldiers wished to return to their fields. Kosciusko said simply "go, if you will, I stay." not one ventured to depart.

He was not without adventure, he was wounded, then

He was not without adventure, he was wounded, then he had the happiness of saving some prisoners from massacre. He constituted himself protector of an orphan, nine years old, whose father, a brave soldier, had perished, and he prevailed upon the Republic to adopt

America was founded, Poland destroyed, at the return of Kosciusko, she touched the fatal crisis.

It was the period of the Polish revolution, 1794. Kosciusko reached Cracow on the 24th of March; he was named Dictator. On the 4th of April a battle was fought between the Poles and Russians.

The Russians had 6,000 men, Kosciusko 3,000 and 1,200 horses. Out of this little number, very few were properly soldiers. The cavalry consisted of the neighbouring nobles; the infantry, except a few regular troops, were simply peasants armed with scythes, most of whom had never heard the sound of fire-arms. These poor people were astonished to see the Dictator take his position in the midst of them rather than with the cavalry. He wore their costume, a grey coat distinguished merely by a black braid.

The peasants, joined to some regular troops formed the centre column led by Kosciusko; bewildered by the noise, they followed with an irresistible impulse, and not knowing what they did, in their heroic ignorance, overthrew the Russians. The battle was gained, and there remained in the hands of the Poles twelve pieces of artillery. The affair was so soon decided that the Polish loss did not exceed 130 dead and 200 wounded. During the war Kosciusko shared the peasant's life, eat with them and with the same extraordinary fragality refusing to take what the rest could not obtain. Once Oginski recommended him some excellent Burgundy instead of the cheap wine he drank at dinner. "I have not the means to drink such expensive wine," answered the Dictator.

October 5th, 1794, Kosciusko prepared his last battle, 4,000 Poles with twenty small pieces of artillery, fought and fell before 14,000 Russians having sixty cannon of the strongest calibre.

Kosciusko endeavouring at least to save the cavalry, had several horses killed under him, and mounted last a miserable animal which slipped and threw him on the edge of a morass. He was rising when a cloud of Cosacks descended upon him. They could not recognise the Dictator in this man poorly clad. Striking him with the lance they cried out "yield," but he did not reply. One of them approaching him behind aimed a furious blow with his sabre which cut open his head and neck to his shoulders. Beneath this hideous wound, he fell and they believed him dead.

Kosciusko denied the tale that in falling he exclaimed "Finis Polonia."

Kosciusko had received more blows than sufficient to kill a man. The last rendered him insensible, and he did not speak a word. He remained twenty-four hours without consciousness. The Cossacks were in despair at having killed him. They spoke of his heroic simplicity and affection for the poor till the Russians began to regard him as a saint.

panely and anection for the poor this the Russians began to regard him as a saint.

Catherine, humane or inhuman as policy commanded ordered two things—Suwarow to give the Poles a lesson from which resulted the massacre at Warsaw of 10,000 men, women, and children; and Fersen to respect Kosciusko. Catherine had him conveyed near her that he might be better attended.

Whether this kindness was apparent or real, Kosciusko did not regain strength, the loss of blood occasioned an extreme debility, one of his legs was incapable of movement, and his intellectual faculties seemed paralyzed. He always regretted that he had been so badly treated by the Russian surgeons.

At the end of two years captivity, Kosciusko, his wound unhealed, his head enveloped still in bandages, beheld enter his apartment a species of Tartar, small, very ugly and without a nose.

It was the new Emperor PAUL I.; his mother, the

It was the new Emperor PAUL I.; his mother, the august CATHERINE, had rendered her soul to the devil. "You are free," said PAUL, "and if you have not been so long ago, it is because I was not free myself." Kosciusko said nothing, he was mute with wonder, he sought painfully to collect his ideas. At last, coming to himself, "Are my friends free?" he asked the

The Emperor was equally struck at the sight of Kosciusko. The poor paralytic, ill and singularly weakened in mind, very nervous, easily moved to tears, full of doubts and childish terrors, believing that he was surrounded by spies. It was a spectacle to move the hardest nature. The Czar, and his son Alexander,

nardest nature. The Czar, and his son Alexander, could not refrain from tears.

Kosciusko retired to America, when his first care was to thank the Emperor and restore an estate he held from him. The United States payed their ancient defender, as indemnity for his services, the sum of 150,000 francs; half this sum he devoted to purchase the freedom from corvée of some peasants upon a small estate in Poland belonging to his family, the other half to a foundation for the redemption of negroes and the education of young girls of colour.

Kosciusko settled at Fontainbleau at the house of a Swiss named Zeltner, his friend, with whom he afterwards returned to Switzerland. He resisted the persuasions and menaces of Napoleon, refusing to associate his name with the Emperor's efforts to delude the Poles. His life drew near its close.

He now saw only two sorts of persons, the poor and children; the latter had singular influence over him, particularly a little girl, the daughter of his host, whom he instructed. His charity was indefatigable, almost every day he rode out to administer assistance to the poor and sick, he talked with them of their affairs, showing the greatest interest and not allowing the poorest mendicant to stand uncovered before him.

He approached his end when he received a message of affection. All his life he had continued a correspondence with her who possessed his first love, become the wife of a Polish Prince. The husband respected this pure attachment; he died, and his widow wrote to Kosciusko, then seventy-one years old. She told him she was his, herself and fortune, that she was free and about to rejoin him. She came, but he was dead, in his last moments he had not the consolation of seeing once more the woman beloved with so much constancy.

Kosciusko died in 1817; his ashes were conducted with great pomp to the Cathedral of Cracow, and buried near those of Sobeiski, but this monument was not sufficiently popular, three years they laboured to raise one worthy of him. A gigantic monument, great as the love of the people, a mountain of the purest material—Of marble? no, nor of granite, but the earth of the country, of the land which he had loved.

Le Monde Slave, son Passé son état présent et son avenir. Par Cyprien Robert. Paris: Passard. Libraire Edition: 1852.

fconcluding notice.

The next step, then, of the Russian, whose position Robert looks at from rather a favourable point of view, is—

THE GOST.

There are working or trading communities, which form, after the rural communes, the second basis of Russian society. The gosts, or Russian merchants, rule themselves by institutions singularly analogous to those of the moujik. The gosts also possess a part of their fortune in common, in the sense that each of these associations has its bank, open to all its members, and which guarantees them from the razzias of jew usurers, the scourge of commerce in most other Sclavonic countries; whilst in the provinces properly called Muscovite, their usury is not even tolerated. Thus the gosts form an opulent, enlightened, and liberal class, distinguished by ardent patriotism.

But the moujik out of his commune is a slave, and the gosts are exposed to arbitrary vexations from the government. Still it is from the middle class created by the working and trading gosts that we are to expect the regeneration of Russia which will commence the day that this section of the community obtain a due preponderance over the mere military nobility. To commerce we owe our gradual progression in civilization and liberty;

the same, if peace continue, will probably be the case in Russia. Robert says—

Commerce is, moreover, a thing so natural, so indispensable to Russian life, that despite climate and despotism, industry takes gigantic strides. Now from Moscow to the Black Sea all the villas are transformed into factories, all the serfs into workmen. The highest nobility has become manufacturing. Princes, generals, have become cotton spinners and cloth makers. Industry presents such advantages, that there is still a profit for nobles without capital to borrow money at six per cent, from the Lombard. In 1832 there was at St. Petersburg but one merchant for every forty-eight inhabitants, and at Moscow one out of fifty-four. This figure has increased tenfold at Moscow.

As carriers between Europe and Asia, that part of Russia alone is great, for by means of a few canals, so easy to dig in the steppes, all the great rivers might be united which from the confines of Russia penetrate to Persia, reach even the heart of India, and the frontiers of China. But to be great, commercial, and happy, Russia must be free, and it appears clear must give up Czarism to enter into the great confederation of free Sclavonic States. As Robert remarks, Imperial Russia rests on three pillars, the Czar, the tchin, and the knout, all three essentially un-Sclavonic. The Czar, or Cesar, is thus described—

A Czar is a Roman emperor of the East. The first Czars of the East were the Christian emperors of Constantinople, still called by all Sclaves, Czarigrad, or the City of the Czars. This capital of the east having been taken by the Turks, as a Cesar was wanted by the Christians of the Eastern rite, they turned to the great Prince of Muscovy, as to the most powerful sovereign of their rite. The Pope himself, counting upon attracting the chief of the Russias to his communion, sent him the crown of the Cantacuzenes, and declared him, in the name of the east, the legitimate heir of the Imperial Byzantine title. The first Czars of Moscow seized at once upon the magnificent position left vacant in the Christian world by the heroic death of the last Constantine on the ramparts of Roma-Nova. Between this sacred title, the hierarchic title of old Byzantium and the name of Romanof, or descendants of the Roman, every one can remark a coincidence which, though not very grammatical, is none the less singular. The Romanof had, in fact, the pretension to be the venerator of Rome and its empire, at the same time political and religious. A Russo-Sclavonic MS. in the National Library of Paris, entitled an "Historical Abridgement of the Lives and Acts of the Russian Princes," calls Rurik brother of the Roman Emperor Augustus. This MS., of the year 1563, which comes down only to the reign of the Czar, Ivan Vasilievitch, and to the taking of Polotski from the Poles, clearly shows what was the diplomacy of the Czar.

Robert's account of the Czars, of the extinction of the Russian constitution by Peter the Great, of the attempt of the autocrat to centralise, of the Ichinorniks, or orders of nobility, fourteen in number, of the crushing despotism of monarch and nobles, of the knout (from knoten, Teutonic for knotted cord), the enchanted wand which creates everything in Russia, of its brutalising results, is most interesting. He shows that the nobility created by the Czars is becoming anxious to share power with the Czar; for this purpose it must call in the people. But we have no space to quote from all this. After sketching the Sclavonic constitution in general, and then the Greek, Servian, Hungarian, and Polish charters, he comes to Austria. He objects strongly to the centralising or denationalising system attempted by that crumbling empire, of Sclavonic origin, but yet German, by its present masters. In Austria there are two principles, those of Despotism and Liberty; the first represented by the government and bureau-cratic, the second by the Sclavonian and other races, ruled by the German, spirit. Austria is German, Magyar, Roumiote, Chekh, Polish, Ingo-Sclavonic, and the government has all along tried to make it purely German: hence the antagonism which it has found ever since its existence as an empire. The Sclavonians are seventeen or eighteen millions out of thirty-five millions, only weak because disunited. But here we must stop with one more extract, a brief outline of the six nationalities which make up the Austrian empire:

Examined with a view to their material forces and numerical value, these six elements counterbalance each other in a remarkable way, and almost equal each other. But the German, the Magyar, and the Roumiotes, do not understand each other: they live forcibly in isolation; while the Pole, the Chekh, and the Ingo-Sclavonic, thanks to the analogies of their language, understand each other on many points; whence results a marked

preponderance of the three Sclavonic elements over all preponderance of the three Sclavonic elements over all the other national elements of Austria. United, the Austrian-Sclavonics count seventeen or eighteen millions of men out of a monarchy of thirty-five millions of subjects. Unfortunately, the three Austri-Sclavonic nationalities have, from their geographical position, varying interests, which bring about antipathies by which Austria knows well how to profit. Amongst the Austro-Sclavonics, the people destined to act most powerfully upon the future of the empire is inconpowerfully upon the future of the empire is incontestibly the Chekh people. The topography of Bohemia and its annexations, Moravia, Slowakia, and Silesia, condemns this nationality, even despite herself, to an indissoluble marriage with Austria. Bohemia, in to an indissoluble marriage with Austria. Bonelma, in truth, is the heart of the empire, and this heart, without the lung arteries which scatter abroad blood and life, would soon cease to beat. Thus, Vienna is the true capital of Tchekho-Sclavonics. Their golden and joyous town of Prague, even supposing the nation freed, and the empire Sclavonic, could, for the Tchekhs, have no other part than Holy Moscow has for the Russians. The ruin of Austria would destroy the material prosperity of the Tchekhs. It is not the same with the Ingo-Sclavonic race, whose interests, whose commercial and other interests, bind to the East, to Servians of Turkey, and to the masters of Czarigrod. The Ingo-Sclavonic element is composed, in Austria, of three nations, Slowack, Croatian, and Servian. The Slowacks extend from Gratz to Trieste, and inhabiting the provinces, properly called Illyrian, of Istria, Carinthia, on Striage and Services the control of the cont and Styria, are the most Germanese of all the Sclavonics and Styria, are the most Germanese of all the Sclavonics of Austria; but they are emulated by their brothers and neighbours, the warlike Croats, now the bone and sinew of the Austrian army. Beside the Croatian, and much freer than those, rise in the midst of Ancient Illyria, the Servian people, of which a portion is already wholly independent, under a prince of their own blood, chosen by themselves. These Servians, who form, amongst the Sclavonics of the south, the most numerous and hest rifted branch amount to six millions of rous and best-gifted branch, amount to six millions of souls, some subjects of Austria, the others of Turkey. The total number of the three branches of Illyrian Sclaves is above ten millions, of whom the enormous majority inhabit Austria. Thus, for a Ingo-Sclave, the metropolis is not in the east.

The same fact is repeated for the Poles of Gallicia,

who have the majority of their countrymen under the Bussian yoke, and whose whole future is explained by this inevitable dilemma: reconciliation and alliance with the Ruthenians, to recover together common independence or absorption in Russia. This explains the inveterate dislike of the Poles for everything Austrian. And yet, from her religious rites and Latin education, Poland should have less antipathy for Austria than the majority of the Ingo-Sclavonics. Already, Queen Hedwig could not conceal her predilection for the gentle fiance of her youth, for the handsome Duke of Austria, Albert. The upper aristocracy preserved, until 1846, the predilections of Hedwig. But the infumous jacqueries ordered and paid for in Gallicia by M. de Metternich, have changed this love into aversion, and left in the heart of all noble Gallicians ineffectable treads. heart of all noble Gallicians ineffaceable trace

The Roumiote or Wallachian nationality in Bukovine, in Transylvania, and in Hungary, like the Ingo-Sclave and the Gallician, is but accidentally attached to Austria. All the tendencies of the inhabitants of these provinces are to re-unite themselves to the other Wal-lachians, and to share their destinies, whatever they are, Turk, Muscovite, or what not. Their dream is of a Daco-Roumiote republic, which shall unite in one body all the fractions of the race.

fundamental elements of Austria. The situation of the Magyars differs essentially from that of the Roumiotes, the Poles, and the Ingo-Sclavonics. These three peeple follow law and the cabinet of Vienna, a policy necessarily separatist, for they have in Austria but detached branches: their principal trunk, the majority of their p branches: their principal cluths, the majority of their race, as we have said, is elsewhere; the Magyars, on the contrary, are all united under the sceptre of the house of Austria. * * * Hungary, then, is in the same position as Bohemia, irresistibly led to assimilate herself to Austria. But as the Tchekhs and Magyars herself to Austria. But as the Tchekhs and Magyars follow the same end, it follows that they are rivals, sad, bitter rivals. Thanks to their gigantic ambition, the Asiatic conquerors of Hungary have rendered themselves redoubtable. Reduced to their own strength they never were, and they never will be anything. Altogether they do not reach four millions of men. Besides, everywhere they are wrapped round by the Sclaves, as an island is by the sea. The stratagetic position of Magyar Hungary is also inferior to that of the Sclavonic provinces, for it offers but a series of arid and naked plains overlooked on the north by the Slowak, Moravian and overlooked on the north by the Slowak, Moravian and Ruthenian Karpathians; to the South by the Alpestral chains of Croatia, Sclavonia, and Dalmatia. These three anti-Magyar annexes to Hungary, which bear in the Latin diplomas the title of Regna Illyrica, form three impregnable boulevards to Sclavonic liberty. They, in a stratagetic sense, domineer over all Hungary, a half of Transylvania, and even a part of Italy. When after the battle of Monatch the proud Magyars became rayahs of the Turks, Hungarian liberty took refuge there. Illyrian mountains which spread from the Danube to Vellebitj. The Croat comitats of Varazden, of Agram, veneous. The Croat comitats of Varazden, of Agram, and of Kreuz, first freed themselves from the Turkish yoke. Then, supported by Austria, they began that war against Islamism, which continued for more than a century, and brought about the definitive expulsion of the Turks from Hungary, and consequently all the prosperities of modern Austria.

Again free and powerful, thanks to the indefatigable assistance of the Sclaves, the Hapsbourgs and the assistance of the Sclaves, the Hapsbourgs and the Magyar aristocracy soon sought to recompense their allies by imposing on them a new slavery. The vast countries which spread along the Savi and Kulpa, from Belgrade to the Adriatic, and of which the Turks had made, in the 17th century a desert, had gradually become filled by Sclaves from Turkey. The number of these heroic refugees was more than a million. Under the double title of the kingdom of Sclavonia and of military frequirer, the country enjoyed complete interior indethe double title of the kingdom of Sclavonia and of military frontier, the country enjoyed complete interior independence. The Servians governed themselves under a republican form of government, under the Presidency, spiritual and political, of their patriarch, established at Mitrovits in Styrmia. The Croats on the other hand enjoyed equal independence; their diet is sovereign. But better to escape anarchy, they thought proper, like the Servians, to confide the hereditary presidency of their warlike republic to their principal bishop, that of Agram. Hence the name of Vladika, that is, of master, by which the Croats designate their bishops. Thence, also, the immense revenues, still possessed by the chapter of Agram, one of the richest in the world. rld.

But all these native institutions, all these Sclavonic privileges, were soon put in question by the Magyar diet, heir of the throne of Aspad. Then the ancient hatred introduced by conquest between the two races became more ardent than ever. Hence it is that the Sclaves of Hungary have, by degrees, come to prefer their protectors at Vienna to their rulers at Pesth. Hence with

The Magyars form the fifth of the six national and them the popularity of the Imperial Court. Thus a them the popularity of the imperial court. Thus a common oppression of the two races has been the reward of the Magyar people for subjugating the confederate Sclavi. But the Sclaves of Hungary are no more cretins to be Germanised than the Magyars. * * * As for the sixth and last natural element of Austria, As for the sixth and last instural element of Austria, what are we to say! The city of Vienna, restricted to the enclosure of its ramparts, is but a small town, great by the adjunct of its vast faubourgs; it is thus that the little archduchy of Austria, supported by numerous conquered kingdoms, rose to the dignity of an empire. Vienna and the archduchy represent with perfect truth the part and situation of the Teutonic element in Austria.

> The only possible government for Austria' thinks Robert, is its division into six states, with each their local government, and a central administration like that of the United States, whether republican or monarchical, is a question for the nation to decide

> We cannot dismiss M. Cyprien Robert's first volume—we shall probably return to the second, which treats of the origin and religion of the Sclavonic race—without thanking him for the valuable suggestive matter which he has placed before the public, the result of years of patient reading, study, and reflection.

Esaü le Lepreux. Par M. Emmanuel Gonzales. Les Deux Favorites. Par le Meme. Paris: 1852. THE French have, as all our readers know, a fiction peculiarly their own. The fact that the great master of clap-trap, the dealer in improbabilities, impossibilities, and absurdities, ALEXANDER DUMAS, is their favourite and chief novelist, at once declares the character of that romantic literature. M. EMMANUEL GONZALES is a suitable of Vermen Hussel and Dumata without the romance interactive. In Embanylet Coszales is a mixture of Victor Hugo and Dumas, without the genius of the first, but with much of the talent of the latter. Esaü le Lepreux is a long-winded historical romance, of which King Dox Pedro the cruel, or the just as some call him, is the hero, and is certainly interesting. Spanish annals cost the romancist little trouble to elongate into novels. Take the facts as you find them, add a few sketches of costume and some conversation, and the thing is done. It is after this fashion that M. EMMANUEL GONZALES has fabricated his all but interminable romance. He takes the favourable view of Don Pedro's character, the view adopted by LOPEZ DE VEGA, CALDERON and others, and makes of the cruel king a hero, alongside whom, Duguesclin, the French general, plays a conspicuous part. But the hero of the novel is one Esaü le Lepreux. Since Eugene Sue cast romance round the history of an unfortunate girl from the streets, it has been the fashion to take painful subjects as the pivot round which to hang a tale, and here we have a leper as hero. He loves the heroine, so does the king; the king is of course preferred, and the leper furious, tries to inoculate his royal rival, an attempt which gives occasion to a scene of considerable, but disgusting, dramatic power. This, with a few disguises, secret and clandestine loves, not over decent, combats, fights, murders, assassinations and over decent, combats, fights, murders, assassinations and executions, makes up a grand historical and domestic drama which is in every circulating library, and eagerly devoured by milliners, dress-makers, ladies maids, concierges, shop-boys, and shop-girls, semi-educated workmen, lads of nearly every class, who make up the public of the writers of the blood and murder school of literature. Les Deux Favorites is the continuation of Esaü le Lepreux.

THE DRAMA, &c. SCIENCE, ART, MUSIC.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

THE NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE MEDICAL WORLD. NOTES BY CELSUS.
I. NEW BOOKS.

I. New Books.

Magnetoid Currents; with a Description of the Magnetoscope. By J. O. N. Rutter. Pp. 47. London: 1851.—The puerile nonsense which this pamphlet contains was brought before the public, some months ago, by Dr. Quin, and other homeopathic practitioners; and I then briefly adverted to the subject (Critic, November 1st, 1851, p. 521), engaging to return to it when the promised work of Mr. Rutter appeared. The pledge can be easily redeemed, without much encroaching on the columns of The Critic.

The Magnetoscope consists of a delicately sus-

The Magnetoscope consists of a delicately suspended pendulum, formed by a piece of sealing wax attached to a silken thread. This pendulum, according to Mr. Rutter, gives characteristic indications when in contact with, or in near

proximity to, a male or a female; or to those who have taken any of the homocopathic globules. He says—"If a female with her forefinger point at says—"If a female with her forefinger point at the head of the operator, say at a distance of two or three inches, the result will be the same, (reversed rotation,) as if she had touched his hand. If a male point with his finger in the same manner, the result will be a diagonal oscillation.

* * * A hair from the head of a female, laid on the hand of the operator—reverse rotation: from the head of a male—direct rotation. Similar characteristic results are prorotation. Similar characteristic results are produced by a handkerchief which has been carried about the person by either sex respectively." Dr. Quin thus boldly testifies to the truth of Mr. Rutter's reports:—"I have witnessed several hundred experiments with Mr. Rutter's instrument, and I have never found it vary once: the same cause repeated, invariably produces the same effect. Try the instrument as you will, it never errs: it has all the certainty of a mathematical equation."

This certainty, however, it turns out, depends entirely on the *skill of the operator* Dr. Cowan, of Reading, suggested to Mr. Rutter the necessity of his performing his experiments with the eyes bandaged, so as to experiments with the eyes bandaged, so as to exclude the idea of the results depending upon management, whereupon Mr. Rutter was constrained to admit, that "he was aware that under such circumstances the experiments would fail". strained to admit, that "he was aware that under such circumstances the experiments would fail." Dr. Cowan then rejoined, "I promise to withhold all criticism, if in your threatened book you preface every chapter with this admission." As Mr. Rutter has not had the candour to do so, the admission has been communicated to The Lancet by Dr. Cowan; and it only remains for me by Dr. Cowan: and it only remains for me here to add, that the pretended Rutterian magnetoid currents are simply what M. Robin, the famous conjuror of Piccadilly, would designate as "clever tricks," but which, after all, are not nearly such wonderful feats as some of the exhibitions of simulated clairvoyance which that conjuror nightly e-hibits, and which he frankly owns are

not feats of clairvoyance, but simply adroitly-managed deceptions. Were M. Robin to make the opposite statement, multitudes of the half-educated portion of the aristocracy and gentility of London would believe him.

SYSTEM OF OPERATIVE SURGERY BASED UPON SYSTEM OF OPERATIVE SURGERY BASED UPON THE PRACTICE OF SURGEONS IN THE UNITED STATES; and Comprising a Bibliographical Index and Historical Record of Many of their Operations, for a period of 200 years. By H. H. SMITH, M.D. Numerous coloured plates; 8vo. pp. 216. Philadelphia: 1851. London: Delf and Trübner. The title of this volume fully corroborates what was stated in the last number of The Critic (p. 16), viz., that the medical literature of America was at last beginning to assume a of America was at last beginning to assume a national character; and that the profession on the other side of the ocean were no longer satisfied with reprints and translations of European works. This volume must be regarded as a most acceptable contribution to the literature of surgical

able contribution to the literature of surgical science. As an expository guide to the writings and operations of transatlantic surgeons, it merits an honourable place in surgical libraries.

Physician's, Surgeon's, and General Practitioner's Visiting List, Diary, Almanack, and Book of Engagements for 1852. By Seymour Haden, Esq. Smith: 49, Long-acre, London. This book has long been in favour with the profession; and at this we are not surprised, for one more admirably adapted to give method to the busy practitioner's day's work, and to chronicle it with rapidity and precision could not be devised. Some of the printed matter—especially one large and cumbrous table—might be curtailed or omitted and cumbrous table—might be curtailed or omitted with propriety; as small bulk is an essential requisite in a book which is intended to be always

requisite in a book which is intended to be always carried by its owner.

If the supplemental printed matter were removed, and some trifling alterations made in the preface, the Visiting List might become as much in favour with the visiting clergy, as it now is with the visiting medical men. There are various forms and sizes of the list; but the most convenient is that which is ruled for twenty-five delity right, and provided with insurance tree. convenient is that which is ruled for twenty-five daily visits, and provided with journal and two enclosed pockets for test papers or loose memo-randa. The following is the plan:—each day has its column, and each patient has his line. In this way, the lines divide the columns into small daily squares, in which, by means of crosses and other signs a record can instantaneously be made of various particulars regarding each individual in the list. The room left in some of the editions, for a journal, adds little to the bulk and gives space for remarks, without which the plan seems imperfect. The printed matter is, with slight exceptions, exceedingly good; though scarcely all exceptions, exceedingly good; though scarcery and of a kind which requires to be in the doctor's pockets. Some of the subjects treated of are—Simple and Medicinal Baths—their composition, temperature, and mode of use; Case Taking; Simple and Medicinal Baths—their composition, temperature, and mode of use; Case Taking; Diagnosis and Treatment of particular Dislocations; Doses of Important Drugs; Diet; Fees; Mineral Waters, classified according to their nature, mode of use, and supposed utility in the treatment of disease; Poisons, and their Antidotes; Medical Topography—an exposition of the localities peculiarly adapted by aspect and situation for the temporary residence of invalids affected by special disease, together with the season at which they should be visited.

As a specimen of the manner of the author, the following remarks on the Use of the Bath, are quoted.

are quoted.

Had the skin received at the hands of the profession that consideration which its importance in the economy merits, it would not have been selected by the adven-turer for his operations on public credulity, and we should probably never have heard of those extreme follies into which the professors of hydropathy are wont to plunge their patients. The public, unable to discern the bad points in an unintelligible system, is not slow to discover the general fact that there is something good in it; thence the blind encouragement which its professors receive. It would not become us to enter upon a consideration of the claims which the skin undoubtedly has upon the practising physician. That it is one of the most active exhaling and under certain circumstances absorbing organs of the body is known to all, and being absorbing organs of the body is known to all, and being known, nothing more need be said in general recommendation of the bath. It is, however, right to state that on the Continent, where comparatively little medicine is given, many diseases characterized by heat and dryness of surface (fever), by the presence of a supposed morbid poison in the blood (rheumatism), by the improper or non-performance of the glandular functions (diseases of the liver and kidneys), and by an obstructed condition of the dermic follicles, are treated

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almost exclusively by the simple or medicated bath. In some acute diseases, the patient spends the greater part of his time in the bath, and his medicine is administered to him there, doubtless with the effort of shortening the term of his illness. When the object of the treatment term of his illness. When the object of the treatment is eliminative—and it generally is so in diseases of high tone—this advantage, too, attends the auxiliary use of the bath, viz: that with no more than the usual quantity of medicine to act upon the mucous membrane, a double effect is produced upon the disease, by engaging, at the same time, and in the same cause, the exhalent extense of the skin. action of the skin.

DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND HOUSEHOLD SURGERY. By SPENCER THOMSON, M.D. Part I. 800, pp. 48. Groombridge and Sons, London: 1852.—In his prefatory address, the author remarks:—"It is an objection frequently adduced against such works, that they place a little dangerous knowledge in the hands of the public in forms correspond to the part of the part of the part of the public in forms correspond to the part of the par public, in a form so apparently simple, as to make it a source rather of evil, than of benefit; and undoubtedly, the allegation has in some respects been correct. But is it necessary in preparing a work on Domestic Health to incur this !nzard? I think not." From an examination of the part now before me, I am inclined to hope that Dr. Thomson may be able in a great measure to steer clear of the danger to which he has so properly adverted; and if, in the eleven monthly parts yet adverted; and h, in the eleven monthly parts yet to come, he strive to avoid it, his work, when com-pleted, may be of much use to those who, simply from their entire ignorance as to the nature of disease, and the objects of treatment are ever ready to rush into the wildest and most dangerous systems of pseudo-medicine, just because they are presented to them with eleverness, effrontery, and that simplicity which is so charming to the superficial mind.

Superficial mind.

The following remarks on Medical Advice The following remarks on Medical Advice or a few partials of the first state of the few partials and the first state of the few partials are a few partials and the few partials are a few partials are a few partials and the few partials are a few partials are a few partials and the few partials are a few partials and the few partials are a few partial The following remarks on MEDICAL ADVICE are worthy of attention, especially from the rich. Constant seeking of "more" and "better advice," is one of the several causes which render the wealthy clientelle of the fashionable physician, so much more difficult to cure, and so much more prone to go the common London round of reputable doctors, and disreputable quacks, than the less moneyed and more intellectual members of the community who do not occurn so elevated. of the community, who do not occupy so elevated a social grade; and who, from these causes, have neither the means nor the desire to be ever changing and multiplying their medical advisers, and running to one celebrity for the stomach, to another for the chest, and to a third for the brains.

Dr. Thomson remarks:-

There is no greater folly than to call in a medical man, and then, either from wilfulness or weakness of purpose, to controvert or neglect his prescribed rules; it is only equalled by that which conceals or deceives in the particulars of a case, and looks for benefit. It is the particulars of a case, and looks for benefit. It is too commonly the case in illness, that officious persons are continually offering their counsel and opinions, disturbing the mind of the patient, or of the friends, end perhaps undermining the trust reposed in the attendant practitioner; if it is reflected for one moment, how worthless such counsel and opinions must be, they would be the attended to that they are. how worthless such counsel and opinions must be, they would be less attended to than they are. Again, if proper confidence is felt in the judgment of the medical attendant, his requirements should be submitted to without remonstrance or grumbling. When doubt or uneasiness, respecting the progress or prospects of a case, intrude themselves upon the mind of those most interested, and a second opinion is desired, the matter should be complicitly as the originary that of the originary than the originary that the originary than the originary that the originary than the originary th should be openly, and at once stated to the ordinary attendant, and his views and wishes heard; but never should another be called in, till this has been done; still less, even if a medical man could be found to demean himself so far, should a clandestine opinion be taken. Lastly, in sending for medical assistance, especially in country districts, as full an account of the symptoms of illness or accident as possible, should be transmitted by written note. The precaution must save time; it

II. GLEANINGS AND CHIT-CHAT.

MEDICAL BLOOMERISM.—Everybody who reads Punch and the newspapers has learned that some crazy Transatlantic women have been vainly endeavouring to induce the British fair to assume half the dress and many of the most arduous duties of the other sex. A little modification of the petticoat and the corset is, I grant, very much needed: but a rational reformation in female dress can but a rational reformation in female dress can never be brought about by such apostles as are now, or have lately been, preaching the doctrines of the Bloomer crusade. Much less can such individuals do aught for the other cause which they pretend to espouse, "the rights of women." It is true that in the eye of God, as revealed to us in his word, "the rights," and the eternal destiny of both sexes, are the same; but it is as clearly told to us in the Bible, as it is emphatically declared by the physical structure of our race, that, when in this world, the man and the woman has each a distinct mission,—that the one is a help meet and suitable for the other, and that the proper discharge of the duties of life require each to perform separate parts. The larger bones, the stronger muscles, the sterner mind, and the ruder aspect were, not without a wise design, conferred on one sex, and withheld from the other, whose very charms, and powers of doing good, depend in so small degree upon the manner and proportion in which are impressed characteristics the opposite of those enumerated. Were our wives and our daughters to desert their nurseries, their domestic parlours, and their drawing-series, their domestic parlours, and their drawing-series, their domestic parlours, and their drawingis a help meet and suitable for the other, and that series, their domestic parlours, and their drawing-rooms for military colleges, inns of law, dissect-ing-rooms, and halls of science, the professions of arms, of law, and of medicine might derive some talented recruits; but every woman so withdrawn from the household sphere would create a disasfrom the household sphere would create a disastrous void at home; and if it were possible—which, thank God, it is not—for such an insane fashion extensively to prevail, our children would grow up degenerate and untamed—a generation selfish, devilish, and savage. So it ever has been when want, ambition, or love of lucre has induced mothers to surrender their humanizing dominion at home. Abundant examples might be desarred. at home. Abundant examples might be drawn at none. Adundant examples might be drawn from our cotton-spinning towns, and our mining districts—as well from the tabernacles of the poor, as from the gorgeous saloons of London or Parisian folly.

If there be truth in these remarks, it cannot be too deeply regretted that some distinguished members of the medical profession bestowed marked attention upon that famous American lady, Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D., during her recent visit to the hospitals and medical museums London and Paris. It might be a curious, but was an odious spectacle, to see that unwomanly of London and Paris. ldy attending operations at our hospitals, and exploring cabinets of pathology with scientific gusto. The evil of her reception is now being felt; for this Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, graduate in medicine of an American University,* has returned to her native country, and is now exulting through the press at the kindness which she met. through the press at the kindness which she me with from this and the other medical professor

with from this and the other medical professor of London and of Paris.

I know not the length of Dr. Blackwell's petticoats; but her political and social creed is of the ultra-Bloomer or Social school. In a report of the proceedings which took place at a "Convention of Women" recently held on the other side of the Atlantic, I find it stated that Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D., of New York, were appointed as "a committee to correspond with Jeane Deroin and Pauline Roland, of Paris, and to ex-press to them the interest of this Convention in the present position of France." The French press to them the interest of this Convention in the present position of France." The French women named, are, or lately were, prisoners in the St. Lazare, of Paris, for political offences. Jeane Deroin was editor of a Socialist paper called The Voice of Woman. Such are the characters with whom the lady-doctor lately wondered at in London is identified. In the New York newspapers it is advertised that "Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D., has returned from Europe and opened." well, M.D., has returned from Europe and opened an office in New York:" which means that she has commenced consulting practice as a physician in that city. From the Philadelphia Medical Examiner it appears that the indelicacy of young men and young women attending together the same classes and dissecting rooms is complained of, and that, as it is supposed that the female sex are likely, ere long, to enlist themselves in large numbers under the banners of Esculapius, a medical school specially for women is now being established in Philadelphia. Is not civilization its dotage? m its dotage?

NATURAL HISTORY.

Ar no period, perhaps, has Natural History been more popular than at present, though blue Lions, golden Bears, suicidal Pelicans, and other apochryphal marvels of the heraldic art, have ever been favourite signs of Village Hostelries. A curions illustration of the prevailing taste is afforded by the large number of works which have issued from the press this season with animals for their heroes and heroines, clad like the gods of the ancient Egyptians in human garments, and

Graduation in America is on a strange footing. The degree of M.D. can, in some schools, be obtained by all sorts of quacks, as well as by ladies.

entering with spirit into all the mysteries of fashionable life. This is partly due to the memorable collection stuffed figures from Wurtemburg which formed such attractive feature of the late Great Exhibition. It morable collection of attractive reature of the late Great Exhibition. It is interesting to trace the history of some of these clever productions. The groups which, of all others, found especial favour in the eyes of the public were those portraying the eventful career of "Reinecke the Fox." These figures were admirable realizations of scenes which illustrated the fine German Edition of Goethe's which illustrated the fine German Edition of Goethe's Fable. These scenes were not mere creations of fancy, though fancifully arranged, but every animal there pourtrayed was carefully studied from life, the original being in the menagerie of a German prince. Thus we see in what unlooked-for ways Zoological Collections become useful. Without the opportunities for study afforded by that menagerie, the artist would not have attempted those designs, nor would Ploucquet have been able to model those charming groups which afforded entertainment to thousands, and have even set a fashion for the season! Some of our readers will be interested for the season! Some of our readers will be interested in knowing that the price asked for the "Story of Reinecke" was 30l., and 45l. for the not less admirable sporting tableau of "Hare Shooting in Miniature."

We propose in this and other communications to trace in a popular manner the progress of Natural History, pointing out the most interesting facts as they

arise.

Without question one of the most important contributions which has occurred for some years, has been the nearly complete skeleton of the Great Chimpanzee (Troglotydes Gorilla) which formed the subject of a most able paper read by Professor Owen at the Zoological Society on the 9th of September last. A legend had long been current that there existed in the woods of Tropical Africa, an ape of gigantic size, far more than a match for a man. Andrew Battell, who visited Africa in 1589, thus describes it:—"The Pongo is in all proportion like a man, but that he is more like a giant in stature than a man; for he is very tall and hath a man's face, hollow eyed with long haire upon giant in stature than a man; for he is very tall at hath a man's face, hollow eyed with long haire up his browes, and they goe many together and kill man negroes that travaile in the woods, and these pong are never taken alive, because they are so strong that ten men cannot hold one of them; but yet they take many of their young ones with poisoned arrowes." This however was regarded as a mere traveller's tale until 1847, when Professor Owen received a letter from Dr. Savage, dated from the Gaboon River, West Africa, which revived a feeling of faith in these marvellous accounts of the old voyagers; and in December, 1847 accounts of the old voyagers; and in December, 1847 the arrival of three skulls of gigantic size placed the question beyond a doubt. These crania were described by the Professor at a meeting of the Zoological Society, February 22, 1848; but in the last autumn a nearly perfect skeleton reached him, the bones being of such dimensions as to exceed the most vivid expectations. The animal was five feet three inches in height, the chest and limbs being larger than those of the most powerful man; it is chiefly met with in the forests of the western coast of tropical Africa in the Gaboon district. The negroes of those parts collect and barter palm oil and ivory for European goods, and it is during their and ivery for European goods, and it is during their excursions in quest of the elephant that they encounter this huge chimpanzee, which they dread far more than the lien. The canine teeth are of immense size, and their jaws so powerful that they inflict most frightful wounds; but they also kill their enemies by strangulation and it is stated that they can wring a mark a, and it is stated that they can wring a man's off with the utmost ease; from an inspection of the bones we fully believe it. These creatures are admirably constructed for climbing, and chiefly progress along the ground, supporting themselves by a stick, with the head and trunk bent.

This most interesting skeleton was obtained by a allant young man, Captain Harris, commander of a Bristol trader, and a painful incident cast a gloom over the meeting at which Professor Owen's paper was read. On that very morning the Professor had received a letter from a merchant at Bristol, informing him that Captain Harris, his wife, and nearly twenty other persons had been drowned by the capsizing of the schooner during a typhoon; one only—a negro lad—surviving to tell the tale! Some orphan children were left by Captain Harris nearly destitute, and we believe we are correct in saying that Professor Owen used his good offices with the authorities at the Callere of Surveyer. offices with the authorities at the College of Surgeons to such purpose, that fifty pounds were paid for the skeleton; which sum was invested for the benefit of the

Another feature which will mark 1851 with a white stone in the calendar of Naturalists, was the arrival of the first living Apteryx in this hemisphere. The wing of the Apteryx Australis is scarcely more than rudimentary, but has a strong hooked claw at its extremity, and the feathers of this species resemble, in their general character, those of the cassowary. We paid a visit to the stranger a few days ago, and found him reposing with his head on his side—in other birds it would have

been under his wing; but, with becoming delicacy of feeling, he endeavoured to conceal his infirmity by giving the motion as if he had a wing. Presently, he started, and stretched himself up almost to a fabulous height; then slowly toppled forv ard, and gravely rested his beak on the ground. This attitude is necessary for the servation of equilibrium, as the legs are placed quite hind the centre of gravity: sturdy legs, however, they are, and formidable the blows the bird can inflict, not by kicking behind, but by a forward stroke, the spur on the heel cutting like a knife. The favourite localities of this bird are dense beds of fern; and, when hard pressed by dogs (with which he is usually chased), it takes re-fuge in deep holes excavated by it in the ground. It is hunted by torchlight, and is sought after with great avidity by the natives, the skin being highly prized for dresses worn by the native chiefs; the feathers are also used to construct artificial flies for the capture of also used to construct artificial files for the capture of fish, precisely after the European fashion. Not the least of its peculiarities is the position of its nostrils at the tip of the beak. In seeking for the worms which constitute its food, the sense of smell takes the place of that of sight, and the dexterity with which it seizes its active prey, deep beneath the surface, is remarkable.

Another species is known, which has been called by

Mr. Gould Apterya Owenii, after Professor Owen. Stuffed specimens are in the museums at York, Ipswich, and the British Museum also, we believe. This species is very thickly clothed with short feathers, transversely barred. A third species has been described by Mr. Bartlett, which he considers to be the true Apteryx Australis, giving the name A. Mantelli to that figured by Mr. Gould.

Mr. Wallace has communicated to the Zoological Society some interesting particulars relative to that singular bird the "Umbrella bird," inhabiting the island gular bird the "Umbrella bird," inhabiting the size of the Amazon, in South America. It is about the size of a crow, and black; but its head is adorned with a or a crow, and olack; out its head is adding with a crest the most fully developed and beautiful of any bird known, whence its name cephalopterus ornatus. When fully opened, the crest radiates on all sides from the top of the head, reaching in front beyond the beak, and forming a perfect slightly elevated dome of a beautiful shining blue colour, in length about five inches, in breadth about four-and-a-half When flying, the crest breadth about four-and-a-half When flying, the crest is laid back, but when at rest in the daytime, it is fully expanded; but at night, when the bird is asleep, all the feathers are puffed out to their fullest extent, so that the head and feet are quite invisible, the plume and

crest alone being conspicuous, amidst a mass of feather, giving the bird a most singular appearance.

The public generally, are not, we believe, aware that the glorious collection of humming birds formed by Mr. ald (and which, thanks to Lord Seymour, is at prenot exhibited), is but subservient to the publication of a work devoted to their description—a work which, for pictorial beauty, has not seen its equal. We especially call attention to the part just published, as a perfect marvel for brilliancy of those ever-changing metallic hues characteristic of the tribe, and for extreme

re has been much doubt in the minds of many scientific men as to whether the accounts which have from time to time appeared of the poisonous effects pro-duced by the sharp spines with which certain fishes are armed, have not been exaggerated. The following inci-dent, related by Mr. MacGilleveray, the accomplished surgeon and naturalist, during the recent expedition of H.M.S. Rattlesnake, is, therefore, highly valuable, affording unimpeachable testimony to the fact:—"D ing the afternoon, one of the crew or a voat upon reef, while incautiously handling a frog-fish (batrachus), which he had found under a stone, received two punctions of the thumb from the sharp dorsal ing the afternoon, one of the crew of a boat upon the which he had found under a stone, received two punctures at the base of the thumb, from the sharp dorsal spines, partially concealed by the skin. Immediately severe pair was produced, which quickly increased, until it became intolerable, and the man lay down and rolled about in agony. He was taken on board the ship, in a state of great weakness. The hand was considerably swollen, with the pain shooting up the arm to the axilla, but the glands there did not become affected. The pulse fell as low as forty beats in the minute, with a constant desire to romit. Large doses of opium in the course of time afforded relief; but a fortnight elapsed before the man was again fit for duty."

elapsed before the man was again fit for duty."

We should not justly chronicle the progress of Natural History, did we pass over the impetus imparted to it by the menagerie belonging to the Zoological Society of London. Whilst viewing that interesting collection, the spark has been kindled in many an ardent breast, which spars has been kindled in many an arcent oreast, which has led to the cultivation of that most fascinating of studies—Natural History. Nor can we withhold our mite from the general tribute of praise to that most energetic of secretaries, D. W. Mitchell, Esq., to whose unceasing exertions and judicious taste, the prosperity of the Gardens is, in a great measure, due.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

DISCOVERIES AND EVENTS CONNECTED SCIENCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PHYSICS.

PHYSICS.

FOUCAULT'S EXPERIMENT ON THE PENDULUM.—
Seldom has a scientific experiment excited such universal interest as the capital one of this philosopher of the apparent rotary motion of a pendulum of great length, suspended over a circular disc, thus affording ocular demonstration of the rotation of the earth.

Other charges have been added. length, suspended over a circular disc, thus affording ocular demonstration of the rotation of the earth. Other observers have repeated this experiment, with various modifications, and amongst them Mr. Gerard, of Aberdeen, and Mr. T. G. Bunt, of Bristol, who have furnished details of their several experiments to the editors of The Philosophical Magazine; both these gentlemen pointing out that the latitude of a place may be determined with extreme accuracy by means of a Foucault's pendulum, and observing the hourly rate of its deviation. Thus, Mr. Gerard has found the average rate of motion at Aberdeen to be 12 degrees 6 seconds, which precisely agrees with that computed from the sine of the latitude of that place, viz., 57 degrees 9 seconds. Mr. Bunt's experiments were evidently made quite independently of those of Mr. Gerard, and afford a complete verification of them, proving how exactly the latitude of a place may be ascertained by these means, for the Bristol observations show the difference between the calculated or theoretical mean hourly rate of motion, and the actual or observed rate, hourly rate of motion, and the actual or observed rate, at three distinct stations, and by three different pen-dulums, to be so slight as scarcely to influence the results

ILLUSTRATION OF THE FORMATION OF THE RINGS OF THE PLANETS SATURN AND NEPTUNE.—M. Plateau has devised a most elegant experiment, which seems to show that the appearances exhibited by these two planets, with their luminous belts, are due to the seems to show that the appearances exhibited by those two planets, with their luminous belts, are due to the influence of motion exerted under certain special conditions. So simple is the experiment, and so clearly demonstrative the result, that the reader may be inclined to repeat it. The specific gravity of spirit of wine is 0.838, and that of olive oil 0.910 or thereabouts, water being 1.000; consequently oil will float on the water, but sink in the spirit. Now, if a mixture of water and spirit be made, the specific gravity of which shall exactly accord with that of the olive oil, (rather more than five measures of spirit to three of water will afford such a mixture, but it is impossible to give the exact proportion, as the densities of both the spirit and oil vary as met with in commerce), it will be found that a globule of oil dropped into this weak spirit, will sink through it to about the centre, where it will swim, forming a perfect sphere. Now, if we fix a handle bent at right angles to a spindle of iron wire, capable of causing it to fect sphere. Now, if we fix a handle bent at right angles to a spindle of iron wire, capable of causing it to rotate, and passing through a hole in the cover of a wide and deep glass vessel, fill this vessel with the dilute spirit, drop in a globule of oil, and when it becomes stationary, carefully pass this fine wire through the centre, and then, by slowly turning the handle, cause it to rotate, the sphere of oil will become an oblate spheroid; gradually increase this rate of motion, and it will spread and flatten until it becomes a circular disc; when this point has been attained, a ring of oil flies off from it, which continues to revolve at precisely the same rate as the central disc itself, althoush sepathe same rate as the central disc itself, althourated from it by the surrounding diluted spirit A more elegant and ingenious experiment than the above can scarcely be imagined, as illustrative of the probable mode of the formation of planetary rings.

GEOGRAPHY.

SNOWY MOUNTAINS IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA, THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.—Strong doubts were entertained, but apparently on insufficient grounds, of the existence of the mountain Kilimandjaro, announced by Mr. Rebman to exist in the country of Djagga, of which the summit is said to be covered by perpetual snow. This gentleman's colleague, Dr. Krapf, describes in the Church Miscingary, Intelligence, another snow. snow. This gentieman's coincague, br. Mapp, user the church Missionary Intelligencer, another snowy mountain, Kénia, which is placed in Rebman's map, nearly on the equator, being 1 degree south latitude, and 35 degrees 10 minutes east longitude, much larger, and 35 degrees 10 minutes east longitude, much targer, if not of greater elevation than Kilimandjáro. This adventurous missionary describes Kénia as resembling a gigantic wall crowned with two immense peaks or towers, which are at a short distance from each other, giving to the mountain a grand and majestic appearance, and thus differing in form from the former mountain, which has a dome-like summit. Dr. Krapf conjectures that the volume of water issuing from Kénia to the north, falls into the basin of the White Nile; he also heard that an active volcano existed to the north-west of Kénia, but was unable to penetrate to the spot indicated. Dr. Knoblecher, the Vicar-General in Central Africa, mounted the Bahr-el-Abyad, the White River or true Nile, as far as 4 degrees 9 minutes north latitude, and then ascending a mountain, saw the river trending away to the South-west, until it disappeared in the mountainous range, and was told by the Bari negroes, that beyond those mountains the river flows directly from

tainous range, and was told by the Bari negroes, that beyond those mountains the river flows directly from the south. These statements appear to confirm those of Ptolemy, that the Nile takes its rise in the mountains of the Moon, Eastern Africa.

THE MISSING ARCTIC VOYAGERS.—It appears that Lieutenant Pim is doomed to disappointment at the very outset of his adventurous expedition. The President of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir R. J. Murchison, has received letters from this gallant young officer, dated St. Petersburg, to the effect that he has met with the most kindly aid both from the Russian authorities and the British Legation at that capital, having been placed in direct communication with the Russian geographers, and especially those who had naving been placed in direct communication with the Russian geographers, and especially those who had explored Northern Siberia during the scientific expe-ditions set on foot by the Czar. These gentlemen deem the plan of Lieutenant Pim impracticable, on account of obstacles which they have, in an official report, unaniobstacles which they have, in an official report, unanimously described as insurmountable, and, under these circumstances, the Emperor will not consent to vainly imperil the life of this brave man, in permitting him to commence an expedition which would only end in disappointment, and probably in death. The Russian Government are, however, anxious to afford Lieutenant Pim every assistance to achieve his end of discovering Sir J. Franklin and our missing countrymen, and he is now in communication with two of the Imperial officers, MM. Baer and Middendorf, the explorers respectively of Nova Zembla and North-Eastern Siberia, with the design of devising a plan which the nature of the climate of devising a plan which the nature of the climate and country might permit of being carried out with some hopes of a successful issue, both as regards tidings of the missing men, and of the safe return of the adventurers. Another scheme has been propounded by Mr. of the missing men, and of the safe return of the adventurers. Another scheme has been propounded by Mr. Beatson, with the same design as that of Lieutenant Pim, and directed to the attainment of the same end, by entering Behring's Straits to the north by a small but powerful screw steamer. One more effort should be made to relieve, or at any rate to ascertain the fate of this band of manly fellows and their gallant chief, and it is to be hoped that such an expedition will not ment the censure passed by competent authorities upon some former ones, and its efforts be confined to "simply sailing to the Arctic Seas and back again." Several instances of the preservation of life in these inhospitable regions for even several years, the parties subsisting regions for even several years, the parties subsisting entirely on the rein-deer, bears, birds, &c., of the country, have been adduced to show that it is quite possible the hope expressed by Sir John Franklin was well grounded, that by such aid his stock of provisions might be "spun out to seven years.

NATURAL HISTORY.

ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF MOLLUSKS IN HOLOTHURLE.—The Holothuriæ are a race of marine animals living often at considerable depth, but sometimes near the shore amongst the sea-weed; they are soft, naked, and worm-like creatures, capable of great extension and contraction, and furnished with tentacles or suckers, by which means they can attach themselves to rocks and other submarine bodies. The popular English name of the most celebrated of this family, the Sea-slua, or Trepang. Beche-de-mere, so highly to rocks and other submarine bodies. The popular English name of the most celebrated of this family, the Sea-Sug, or Trepang, Beche-de-mere, so highly frized in China, will convey a general idea of the appearance of these animals to the reader. It is in a particular species of these Holothuria, that the well-known and most accurate observer, Professor J. Müller, states that shell-bearing mollusks are developed, and the report of his researches carried on during the past year on the Synapta digitata, the kind alluded to, at Trieste, has excited the strongest interest amongst naturalists and physiologists. This description of Holothuria is found on the English coast, so that this year the observation of Müller may be easily repeated in this country. On examining several of these Synapta at the beginning of last year, Müller discovered ova in all of them; this fact arrested his attention, as he had regarded this species as diocious like the rest of the Echinoderms. Continuing his researches he found, about the end of August, a specimen in which these ova were undergoing yelk-division, and another in which these vesicles contained young mollusks, with spiral shells the one-tenth of a line in diameter. For two months these observations were continued, and confirmed in no less than sixty-nine instances. The shells of these mollusks are calcareous, effervescing with two months these observations were continued, and confirmed in no less than sixty-nine instances. The shells of these mollusks are calcareous, effervescing with an acid, and they are furnished with an operculum on the foot, and a respiratory cavity similar to that of the Pectinibranchiata, which are unisexual. Most of these observations were made when the mollusks, contained in the sacs connected with the intestines of the Holothariae, were almost perfect, and indued with a spiral shell of a turn and-a-half, out of which they were able to protrude themselves, and into which they could retire. On the exact zoological affinities of this mollusk it is very difficult to decide. The presence of the operculum is not a character on which any great reliance can be placed, since some mollusk-larvae, with deciduous shells, are furnished with opercula. But the presence of a

g a ers, ing

respiratory cavity, the calcareous nature of the shell, the distinctly developed spire, and symmetrical curvatures, induced Professor Müller to regard them as a species of the Pectinibranchiata. "That these mollusks are developed within the Holothuriæ is clearly made ont: how it is possible for them to be so developed I know not. All I know is the fact, and the mode in which it occurs; and I may further add that it is impossible the mollusks should have been introduced from without. The Holothuriæ has not eaten them, for it eats nothing but fine earthy mud, and nothing else is ever found in The Holothuria has not eaten them, for it eats nothing but fine earthy mud, and nothing else is ever found in its intestines; and even if it had, how could they get out of the intestines into the molluskigerous sac? Neither have they crept into the abdominal cavity of the Synapto, even if these animals were broken by any violence into fragments, for in this case the fragments are spasmodically contracted at their extremities, so that nothing can either pass from or into that cavity with its normally-contained saline fluid. Besides, how could a thousand or more mollusks creen in particularly could a thousand or more mollusks creep in, particularly as they must have entered as eggs? Neither have as they must have entered as eggs? Neither have they crept into the sac containing them, from without, since they have arisen from their elements within it. It follows then, that the sac must, in itself, be either the equivalent of a mollusk, a vermiform metamorphosis of a mollusk as it were, which has made its way into the Holothurie; or it must be an organ of the Holothurie. A grand difficulty for every theory is, that this sac, containing the mollusk, is organically connected with the Holothurie. Perhaps it is a case of the alternation of generation, the Holothurie are produced, though it is highly improbable that the alternation of generations ever goes so far; and besides, the Holothurie has its own peculiar mode of reproduction, and its own ova, with the product of which we are not yet acquainted, but which indubitably is wholly different from a mollusk, and without question is again a Synapta." Such are the and without question is again a Synapta." Such are the remarks of this distinguished observer on these most remarks of this distinguished observer on these most remarkable phenomena, which could not have been cre-dited had not these statements emanated from one, whose rigid accuracy and thorough knowledge of the subject claim acceptance for the marvels which he relates. This account cannot be better closed than with one observation of the able translator of this memoir in the observation of the able translator of this memor in the Annals of Natural History, who, remarking on the theory of alternate production of *Holothuriae* and mollusks, says, "It must then be admitted, that if *Synapta* possesses this heterogeneous generation, it stands alone as an instance of a physiological phenomenon without analogy or parallel in the animal kingdom."

analogy or parallel in the animal kingdom."

REPRODUTION OF SLUGS.—M. Laurent describes a slug, limax flavus, which had always been kept in solitude, and apart from other individuals of its species, as having deposited twenty-five eggs which were gradually progressing to perfect development; several days afterwards, fourteen more eggs were produced by the same animal. These observations promise to throw the same animal. These observations promise to throw some light on the mode of reproduction of these

ermaphrodite mollusks.
A PLAGUE AMONGST THE SERPENTS. has been telling us of an epidemic which seems likely to prove as fatal to some kinds of serpents, especially the deadly species, boa cencheris, as the small-pox amongst the American Indians. This disease appears to be a description of tetanus, which affects various kinds of reptiles and insects, but especially the large serpents abounding in the forests around Bahia, where they were found stretched in death, and as hard and stiff as scaf-The mammiferous animals of these regions fold poles. The mammiferous animals of these regions are not subject to the attacks of this plague, which even as respects the reptilia and insecta seems to be confined to the province of Bahia.

ART AND ARTISTS.

TALK OF THE STUDIOS.

TALK OF THE STUDIOS.

THE monster full-length miniature of Lady Ellesmere, so finely painted by Mr. Thorburn has just been engraved by Mr. Atkinson in his best style.——From Vienna it is stated that the Emperor has ordered a monument of Metastasio to be erected in that city.—

The Secretary to the School of Design at Cork, Mr. Sharp Dracember secretary an essay at the Cork. The Secretary to the School of Design at Cork, Mr. Shaw Dunscombe, recently read an essay at the Cork Literary Society on the life of Barry, the painter, a native of that city.—A correspondent of Kuhne's Europa writes from Dresden that a number of humorous drawings, sketched by the pencil of Schiller, and accompanied by descriptions in his own hand, have been found in the possession of a Swabian family, with whom the great poet became acquainted during his residence at Loschwitz.—The committee for the erection of a monument to the memory of the celeresidence at Loschwitz.— The committee for the erection of a monument to the memory of the cells brated Carl Maria von Weber, notwithstanding that the necessary funds are wanting, has been so bold, confiding in the patriotism of the Germans, as to order the execution of the statue of the great musician by the hand of Professor Reitschel, which will afterwards be cast in

bronze. Will England not join in the subscription?—
England, to which country Weber devoted his neverforgotten "Oberon!" — The new government of
France, in imitation of that of the great Buonaparte,
announces its intention of liberally encouraging the fine
arts. As a beginning, it has directed the Prefect of the
Seine to spend 16,000l. in decorating the new church
of Sainte Clotilde, Place Bellechasse, with paintings,
statues, &c., and in painting the ceilings of some of the
principal saloons of the Hotel de Ville. These undertakings will enable commissions to be given to about
forty artists. Amongst the painters and sculptors who
have already accepted, are Horace Vernet, Chopin,
Pradier, Cogniet, and others of distinction. — On
Monday, the 8th inst., Mr. C. Barry, Mr. Clarke, Mr.
G. Godwin, Mr. Penrose, and Mr. G. G. Scott, met Mr.
Allen to consider in what way the proposal to form a
School of Art for Workmen could best be carried into
practice. Letters of concurrence from Mr. T. H.
Wyatt, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Ferrey, Mr. Cundy, Mr.
Hardwick, jun., and many others, were read, and it was
determined to form a committee, and to open a subscription in support of the project. Mr. Scott agreed
to act as treasurer. — A correspondent of a daily paper
says:—Doubts having arisen respecting the birth place
of Turner, the celebrated painter, and some erroneous
reports having been given on the matter, I can state
from indisputable authority, that the eminent deceased's
father was the second son of William and Rebecca
Turner, of the town of Southmolton, Devonshire, which father was the second son of William and Rebecca Turner, of the town of Southmolton, Devonshire, which place he left at an early age, and settled in Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, London, as a barber. There the celebrated artist was born, and was the only child. His sole surviving relatives are five first cousins, of whom Mr. Thomas Price Turner, an eminent professor of music in the city of Exeter, is one.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC CHIT-CHAT.

A DISAGREEMENT between Mr. Webster and Mr. James William Wallack, and a determination on the part of the latter gentleman to appeal to a court of justice for redress, is among the leading topics at present in theatrical circles. About a year ago Mr. Wallack was brought over to this country from America, for the express purpose of performing at the Haymarket Theatre, and in the expectation that he would divide the honours of the town with Mr. Charles Kean. Mr. Wallack was engaged for sixteen months, at a weekly salary of 304. This contract, which was not at all solicited by him, was paid up the whole of last season, and during the vacation, until the opening night of the present season, when Mr. Wallack was not on the stage for the singing of the National Anthem, a custom which is expected to be adhered to by every member of the is expected to be adhered to by every member of the company, even though the performer be not a singer. Mr. Webster on that occasion fined Mr. Wallack one week's salary, and discharged him, thereby breaking the remainder of the special contract, which existed up the remainder of the special contract, which existed up to Easter. The consequence was that Mr. Wallack summoned Mr. Webster to the Westminster County Court for one week's salary. The case has been twice postponed at Mr. Webster's request; and the day of hearing is finally fixed by the judge of the court for Monday next, the 19th instant. Another action is also pending in the higher courts at Westminster. Monday next, the 19th instant. Another action is also pending in the higher courts at Westminster for the amount of money due for the remainder of the contract from this time till Easter. As such high tribunals are about to adjudicate on the dispute, it would be premature to announce anything beyond the mere feet of the case.

would be premature to announce anything beyond the mere facts of the case.

The Marquis of Breadalbane has been running a tilt against Sir John Barleycorn, at present the prescriptive property of the plebs, and the emancipated school-room, at the Marylebone Theatre. If the crusade commenced be persisted in by his lordship, it is not unlikely that the very genius of pantomime will die of the atmosphere of the Lord Chamberlain's office. His lordship it would seem in not discussed to sanction any atmosphere of the Lord Chamberlain's office. His lordship, it would seem, is not disposed to sanction any longer the humours and conjurations which have previously received the seal of his office. A weekly contemporary gives the following account of the affair at the Marylebone Theatre:—"An edict has been issued by the 'Hxaminer of all Theatrical Entertainments,' under the Braniner of an Inearical Entertainment of the Marquis of Breadalbane, prohibiting the representation of one of the most popular and effective scenes in the harlequinade of the panand effective scenes in the hariequinade of the pantomime, now playing at the above theatre, under the title of Sir John Barleycorn; or, Harlequin and the Fairies of the Hop and Vine. The only reason to be surmised for its removal is that it trenches on a royal subject, and points out the most fitting medium for a 'dramatic revival.' The scene is made to represent the decline of the drama, by the introduction of the strength.

a crowd of Thespians enter, engaged in every trade and occupation; and, lastly, Shakspeare, attended by Hamlet, King Richard the Third, &c., the orchestra playing the air, 'We have no work to do.' After some allusions to the decline of the drama, and its attempted revival by Mr. Bunn, the clown proposes his remedy, and fires a piece of ordnance, which causes a change to a transparent circular painting of the interior of the Ruben's room in Windsor Castle during the Christmas representation of Hamlet, her Majesty and the Prince Consort being very conspicuous in the royal box, the band striking up the National Anthem, and the scene changes amidst the enthusiastic applause of the audience. The order not having been delivered until fourteen days after its date, and full eight days after boxing-day, Mr. E. T. Smith, the manager and has declined, for the present, to remove it, owing to the bills having been printed and circulated, announcing it as usual; and also for a reconsideration of his case by the Lord Chamberlain."

While upon the subject of the pantomime at this theatre, the following little incident may be told:—On Saturday last. Mr. Wright, who plays "Corkscrew" theatre, the following little incident may be told:—On Saturday last, Mr. Wright, who plays "Corkscrew" (the sprite), in taking one of his leaps, slipped, and knocked out one of his teeth. He appeared astonished for a moment, but went on with his part with the most individual to the spring of the spring of the spring of the state of the spring of the nent, but went on with his part with the most ele courage. This is really a clever and proindomitable courage. This is really a mising youth, and will make his way.

Mr. G. V. Brooke, the tragedian, made his debût at the Broadway Theatre on the 15th of last month, in the character of "Othello," when he was received by a very full and fashionable house, and heard with great patience and a good deal of approbation. The American critics consider him to be somewhat discriminating in some portions of the character, but to play a good deal of it without judgment or propriety. They pronounce him a good actor, well acquainted with the business of the stage, and experienced in all its traditionary mechanism, but by no means great, being without that high species of inspiration or genius which has marked all great actors of the past or present times. They say he reaches about the same rank in the drama as Mr. Anderson, and is somewhat tamer than Mr. Forrest, to whom he is equal in some respects, and in others more tasteful. It is clear that Mr. Brooke has not produced the deep impression which his friends expected for him, for the general opinion seems to be that he is a highly respitable and correct actor, but not that superior kind artist who is able to produce what the Americans call "a tremendous excitement." Miss Catherine Hayes, on the other hand, has been creating quite a furore in her progress through the United States. On the 17th of progress through the United States. On the 17th of last month, she commenced a series of concerts at Baltimore, in the New Hall; on the opening night, there were nearly 2,500 persons present. Her successis immense, and, with the exception of Jenny Lind, unexampled.

opera season at Drury-lane Theatre, and opens with Fra Diavolo. The principal abarrator. On Thursday, the 22nd instant, Mr. Bunn begins Diavolo. The principal characters will be sustained by Mr. Sims Reeves and his wife, and Mr. Whitworth.

The denizens of the northern districts of the metropolis will shortly be agreeably surprised by the produc-tion at Sadlers' Wells Theatre of Shakspeare's Henry V. tion at Sadlers' Wells Theatre of Shakspeare's Henry V., a play that has not been performed since Macready revived it at Covent Garden in June, 1837,—a revival, as some of your readers may remember, of unprecedented magnificence, in which the whole of the immense resources of the theatre was employed, with the valuable services of Mr. T. Cooke. The representation of this play, under the direction of Mr. Phelps, may well inspire confidence that it will be presented with taste and splendour worthy of the national drama. The solitary eminence in his profession on which Mr. Phelps take and spiendour worthy of the national drama. The solitary eminence in his profession on which Mr. Phelps now stands, by the absence of all those who have any pretensions to be his rivals, gives every assurance to be derived from taste and character, that he will apply the resources of both in this instance, as in all pre ones to a fitting representation of this play of speare's; and, perhaps, in scarcely any other ones to a fitting representation of the property of the period of the pe boldly conceived and finely executed,—that the inspiring music giving length and lightness to the whole, will thrill through the little Thespian temple of Sadlers' Wells,—the mean construction of which is its only drawback,—that the revival, in fact, will be a triumph of dramatic art worthy of the immortal bard, who threw over the unreal scene, majestic in its outline, forms expressive as the truth, powerful as the impulses, eternal as arts of ancient Greece, or Rome of old, and imperishable to the memory as the wizard-genius that awoke them.

That ripe Shakspearian scholar, Mr. Henry Nicholls, gives one of his dramatic readings on Monday evening next, in the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square. The play selected is Othello, which will afford full scope for the development of his capabilities, and in which his excellent taste and accomplishments will come into appropriate execution. These are delightful entertainments; for the reading of Mr. Nicholls is full of variety and animation, and while he admirably disthe characters, he shows a most intelle comprehension of the author.

On Saturday Mr. Sterling Coyne brings out a new

ree at the Haymarket.

There is a rumour that Miss Robinson of the Princess's Theatre is shortly to be united in marriage to that wealthy young nooleman, the Earl of Hopetoun.

Miss Robinson is a protegee of Mrs. Charles Kean, and wealthy young nooleman, the Earl of Hopetoun. aliss known to the public as a neat and lively actress in second-rate parts. Such characters as "Nerissa," in the Merchant of Venice, have afforded a fair field for the exercise of her capabilities during her engagement in London.

Addison and Steele have handed down to us, through the pages of The Spectator and The Guardi accounts of the performances of puppets, which were so popular and fashionable in their day. An entertainment of this kind no doubt mean so popular and rashionatie in their day. An entertainment of this kind, no doubt upon a very improved and very enlarged scale, took place on Monday last in the long narrow room in Adelaide-street, Strand, known formerly as the Adelaide Gallery, and which is now formerly as the Adelaide Gallery, and which is now converted into a light and elegant theatre, appropriated to the performance of the "Marionettes." These puppets are made of wood, stand about two feet high, but appear much larger in stature from the excellent proportions in regard to their size of the stage, scenes, and appurtenances. By means of springs and wires, these little automatons move their limbs about, with gestures so becoming, elegant and appropriate to what is said and done as to cause a great deal of supraise is said and done, as to cause a great deal of surprise and amusement. The performances commenced by a handsomely dressed little puppet coming forward handsomely dressed little puppet coming forward as the manager of the company, and delivering an address with action so suitable to words delivered by some one above, behind, or below the scenes, as to elicit loud and frequent applause. A new and original "scene of h-propos," entitled *The Manager's Room*, followed, introducing the spectators to the leading actors of this little "wooden" company. Then came the burlesque musical burletta of Furioso; the singing of the National Anthem; and, finally, a ballet of action, entitled Pauline, or the Pupil of Nature. The way in which the acting, singing, and dancing is managed is above all praise. The scenery of the little theatre is excellent, the dresses magnificent, and the whole style of the whiliting is such as to warrant us in artificing in few exhibition is such as to warrant us in anticipating for the enterprising projector of this novel entertainme very large share of the public patronage.

Ar Drury-lane Theatre the juvenile night is fixed for Thursday. The new pantomime of Harlequin Hogarth, or, The Two London 'Prentices, performing with such success at this theatre, is from the pen of Mr. Morton, author of Box and Cox, the present stage-manager.

—The Musical World states that the German organ which was exhibited in Hyde Park by Herr Schulze has been purchased for the large hall in the New Exchange at Northampton, for the uses of the Northampton Choral Society.—Daniel, an Oratorio, by Mr. G. Lake, is advertised as about to be produced at Exeter Hall "early in the ensuing season," with a band and chorus of at least six hundred performers. Mdlle. Cruvelli's success seems of the two less in Paris this season than it was in London, and to be already on the wane in the French capital.—Among the last musical things of 1851 we have to announce the election of Miss Rosetta Vinning and Mr. J. Barnett, to King's Scholarships in our Royal Academy of Music.——A society has just been formed in Dublin for the preservation and publication of the ancient melodies of Ireland. Dr. Petrie, the eminent artist and antiquary, has been nominated President of the Provisional Council; and the Earl of Dunraven, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Lord Chief Baron, the Right Honourable Alexander M'Donnell, and Sir Vere de Vere, have accepted the office of Vice-Presidents.——Mr. Hullah's monthly concerts this year will be four in number; to be held on the third Wednesday of their respective months. The on the third wednesday of their respective months. The first will be given on the 21st inst. "The following entire works," says the programme, "will be performed in the course of the season for the first time at these concerts—Handel's cantata, Alexander's Feast, Leslie's Festival Anthem, Let God arise, a new cantata, Leonora, "The following by Mr. Macfarren, and Mendelssohn's Ninety-fith Psalm.—M. Jules Janin has rarely been more pungent in displeasure than in his paragraph on the Black Malibran, who has been trying her fortune as "star" at one of the minor houses. "La Malibran Noire!" thus ends his magniloquent tirade,—"there are good

pleasantries in this lower world of ours! We shall be seeing, before long, 'The Black Apollo.'"—The following is a general summary of the new pieces represented at the theatres of Paris in 1851:—Grand Opera, 3 operas, 3 ballets; Comedie Française, 7 comedies, 3 dramas, 1 proverbe; Opera Comique, 4; Odeon, 5 comedies, 4 dramas, Lelies, Theorem. 3 dramas, 1 proveroe; Opera Comique, 4; Odeon, 5 comedies, 4 dramas; Italian Theatre, 2; National Opera (3rd Lyric Theatre), 1 lyric drama, 2 comic operas; Vaudeville, 12; Varietes, 37; Gymnase, 20; Montansier, 37; Porte Saint Martin, 6 dramas, 1 comedy, 6 vaudevilles, 1 review; Gaité, 5 dramas, 3 vaudevilles: Ambigu-Comique, 9 dramas, 3 vaudevilles; Folies Dramatique, 24; Theatre National (ancien cirque), 4 dramas, 2 vaudevilles, 1 ballet, 1 fairy piece; Delas-semens-Comiques, 33; Beaumarchais, 2 dramas, 6 (ancien cirque), semens-Comiques, 33; Beaumarchais, 2 dramas, 6 vaudevilles, 1 review; Funambules, 4; Luxembourg, 6 dramas, 6 vaudevilles: Theatre Choiseul, 8. General total of new works represented in the year, 263.

DRAMA, PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS. &c.

PANTOMIME and burlesque hold undisputed sway at all our theatres; tricks and tinsel, short petticoats and puns, reign paramount. The LYCEUM, the most splendid and stupid. The NEW STRAND, the most initial and ship it is the the Wilson Part the most property of the proper original and the wittiest; the Willow Pattern Plate is an artist's proof of what can be done in the way of wit and humo

But we are nearly tired of burlesque? Could we not have something else for holiday pieces? something like The Green Bushes, or The Wreck Ashore, or The Brigand; something—the success of which will be more attributable to the author and actors than to the scene painter and machinist; some-thing—that will be an addition on the shelves of the British Drama, and not a mere painted sugar plum, to amuse for a moment, and then to be forgotten. Chil-dren do not understand the puns, and grown people have heard them all before.

The Little Batemans have appeared at Drury Lane, with a double eclat of their first success at St The Little Batemans have appeared at Drury Lane, with a double colar of their first success at St James's. One would have imagined at first that "childhood's treble pipes" would have failed in filling, audibly, the vast area of this theatre; but it is not so. Every syllable rolls out clear and distinct, without one false emphasis or one ill judged pause. With such a good example before them, who knows what great things may happen to our would-be Tragedians? We may almost hope to find them speaking English in a short time, if they will go to Drury Lane and listen to the Batemans. Miss Glyn has appeared several times as Lady Macbeth, greatly to the delight of her audiences. Mr. Anderson, also, comes in for a fair share of praise, Anderson, also, comes in for a fair share of praise, for though his light touches are sometimes made with the hard end of the brush, his general acting in Macbeth is commendable. Of Mr. Belton's Macduff I can speak very favourably; it is a performance of great Let him but take moderate care, and content himself to lengthen his flight by degrees, and the highest ranks are open to him.

The Iron Chest, and Hamlet, are the last productions at the PRINCESS'S. The former is not a first-class play. When indifferently acted it becomes intolerable. But plays are not indifferently acted at the Princess's; and as first-rate acting saves many an indifferent play, The Iron Chest is rescued from duldom. For many years For many years Mr. CHARLES KEAN has been the only Hamlet on the stage. Of all Mr. MACREADY'S Shaksperian representations his Hamlet was the worst. Of all Mr. sentations his Hamlet was the worst.

Kean's it is the best; and best, in such a degree, that there is no good second or third to him. the longest and most arduous part in Shakspeare, is sustained by Mr. Kean with astonishing evenness as sustained by Mr. REAN with astonishing evenness and care; it may be, that every word and look is a subject of previous thought and study, but I should prefer to imagine that most of those delicate touches, marking, with such beauty, Mr. KEAN's delineations of the "Noble Dane," are the spontaneous ebullitions of a master mind; and the effects of feeling, in all their intensity, the noble words of this most noble play. What an intensity of grief is thrown into that heautiful intensity of grief is thrown into that beautiful

speech in the first act:

O, that this too, too solid flesh would melt; and the respectful, but bitter reproof, to his mother: Seems, madam ! nay it is: I know not seems.

In the latter acts of the play, the haggard look In the latter acts of the part, and the extraordinarily piercing expression of his eye and the extraordinarily pieroing expression of his eye (an heir loom of his great father), mark the "noble mind o'erthrown," while a dreamy melancholy hangs like a cloud around him, from which, in the fiery passages, his frown bursts forth like a falling star in the darkness, and then comes the deep gloom again, to be once more eradicated. Mr. KEAN's is by far the best reading of Hamlet we have had for many years— the Hamlet which SHAKSPEARE wrote, brought into

action by the refined mind of a scholar.

The Game of Speculation is still played at the LYCEUM. I have already had occasion to speak in terms

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the into of undivided praise of this very clever translation. A second and third visit have had no influence on my first opinion. The acting of Mr. Charles Mathews, F. Matthews, and Selby, each in their own line, is as good as anything can possibly be. I once heard an amusing criticism on Mr. Charles Mathews:—A small boy had been taken to the Lyceum, and was asked how he liked the play. He replied that he liked the play very much, "all but one actor, and he walked about, and talked just like papa or any body else: he did not act at all." A higher compliment than this could not be paid to a great comedian.

LORGNETTE.

LORGNETTE.

GOSSIP OF THE LITERARY CIRCLES.

RELATING TO BOOKS, AUTHORS, SOCIETIES, &c.

A New edition of John Drayton is nearly ready.—
In the last number of The Quarterly Review appears a paper on Junius, in which the authorship is claimed for the second Lord Lyttleton.—Dr. Neuman, Professor of History in the University of Munich, has completed his long-promised "History of the English Empire in Asia," and it is on the eve of publication.—
Amongst the new works announced in Paris is one by Alexandre Dumas, called "Byron," in which we are promised the biography, love, adventures, journeys, and aneedotic history of the great poet. Like Shakspeare, Byron is an object of the fervent admiration of the French, and especially of French litterateurs.

The prize of 100L offered by Mr. Gilbart, of the London and Westminster Bank, for the best Essay on the Great Exhibition, in connexion with "Practical

the Great Exhibition, in connexion with "Practical Banking," has been awarded to Mr. Granville Sharp, accountant in the East of England Bank, at Norwich. accountant in the East of England Bank, at Norwich.

—Among the passengers lost with The Amazon is Eliot Warburton, the author of The Crescent and the Cross, and other works. It is only a few days since his new historical romance, Darien, issued from the press. He then bethought himself of some fresh literary occupation, and, after consulting with friends, resolved to cross the Atlantic, and find materials for his next work in the New World.——The Gazette de France says: "A provincial journal announces that M. de Lamartine, whose health improves every day, will return to Paris on the 15th.——It is stated that M. Thiers is about to publish a pamphlete, under the M. de Lamartine, whose health improves every day, will return to Paris on the 15th.—It is stated that M. Thiers is about to publish a pamphlet, under the title "Appeal to Europe."—Madame Georges Sand, on her part, is in retirement in the province of Berry, and is at present engaged in preparing "Memoirs of her Life" for publication.—Mr. George Stephens, the translator of Tegner's beautiful epic, Frithiof's Saga, has removed to Copenhagen, in consequence of his having been appointed Professor of the English Language and Literature in the University there. The subject of his first course of lectures is Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.—The Government have refused to take upon themselves the guardianship of the birth-place of Shakspere; the debt of 400L still remains unliquidated by the committee who effected its purchase; affairs are therefore in statu quo.

On Friday week, Mr. Roundell Palmer, M.P., delivered a lecture on the Connection of Poetry with History to the inhabitants of Plymouth, before a very crowded audience.——The authorities of the British Museum are at length alive to the necessity of purchasing MSS of a more recent date than the fifteenth century; and many of their later purchases at sales include papers connected with political and county history of as recent a date as the middle of the last century.—The famous Theresianum is to be changed into an institution for the education of army surgeons, and all its funds, library. &c., are to be appropriated to

into an institution for the education of army surgeons, and all its funds, library, &c., are to be appropriated to the same purpose.—Those who feel an interest in the Crystal Palace will be glad to learn that Her Majesty's Government is taking means to collect information on a Government is taking means to collect information on a variety of important points connected with it prior to the meeting of Parliament.——The French Government have presented a chest of Sevres china to Earl Granville, President of the Royal Commission; and a tea service to Mr. Dilke, member of the Executive Committee, as a testimonial of the sense it entertains of the part which they took in the Great Exhibition of the Works of all Nations in Hyde Park. The articles forming the presents alluded to have arrived in Works of all Nations in Hyde Park. The articles forming the presents alluded to have arrived in London.——A descriptive Catalogue Raisonné of the late Cardinal Mezzofanti's Library has been published in Rome. It is in Latin, divided into 45 sections, and embracing works written in upwards of 400 different languages, idians a highest term. languages, idioms, or dialects.

Mr. Anderson's Spectacles and Eye-preservers Mr. Anderson's Spectacles and Eye-preservers deserve commendation on account of a very ingenious and useful mechanical contrivance, with which they are fitted. The side pieces have convoluted springs, which cause them to press lightly on the temples, and thus to preserve one uniform position when worn, and when removed from the face these springs produce an im-

mediate collapsing of the side pieces. All wearers of spectacles know the importance of these improvements, the one ensuring a steady view of the object looked at, and the other reducing the liability to accident, when the spectacles are not being worn. These improvements are not attended with inconvenience to the wearer, nor do they at all increase the weight of the article; on the contrary, Mr. Anderson's plan enables him to make a pair of spectacles of so light a weight as twenty-four grains, and like an eye-glass, they may be attached to a guard, and suspended to the neck without fear of breaking, and without inconvenience to the wearer.

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Indigestion is a weakness or want of power of the digestive juices in the stomach to convert what we eat and drink into healthy matter, for the proper nourishment of the whole system. It is caused by everything which weakens the system in general, or the stomach in particular. From it proceeds nearly all the diseases to which we are liable; for it is very certain that if we could always keep the stomach right, we should only die by old age or accident. Indigestion produces a great variety of unpleasant sensations; amongst the most prominent of its miserable effects are a want of, or an inordinate, appetite, sometimes attended with a constant craving for drink, a distension or feeling of enlargement of the stomach, flatulency, heartburn, pains in the stomach, acidity, unpleasant taste in the mouth, perhaps sickness, rumbling noise in the bowels. In some cases of depraved digestion there is nearly a complete disrelish for food, but still the appetite is not greatly impaired, as at the stated period of meals persons so afflicted can eat heartily, although without much gratification; a long train of nervous symptoms are also frequent attendants, general debility, great languidness, and incapacity for exertion. The minds of persons so afflicted frequently become irritable and desponding, and great anxiety is observable in the countenance; they appear thoughtful, melancholy, and dejected; under great apprehension of some irraginary danger, will start at any unexpected noise or occurrence, and become so agitated that they require some time to caim and collect themselves: yet for all this the mind is exhilirated without much difficulty; pleasing events, society, will for a time dissipate all appearance of disease; but the excitement produced by an agreeable change vanishes soon after the cause has gone by. Other symptoms are, violent palpitations, restlessness, the sleep disturbed by frightful dreams and startings, and affording little or no refreshment; occasionally there is much moaning, with a sense of weight and op

It is almost impossible to enumerate all the symptoms of this first invader upon the constitution, as, in a hundred cases of Indigestion, there will probably be something peculiar to each; but, be they what they may, they are all occasioned by the food becoming a burden rather than a support to the stomach; and in all its stages the medicine most wanted is that which will afford speedy and effectual assistance to the digestive organs, and give energy to the nervous and muscular systems; nothing can more speedily or with more certainty effect so desirable an object than Norton's Extract of Camomile Flowers. The herb has from time immemorial been highly esteemed in England as a grateful anodyne, imparting an aromatic bitter to the taste, and a pleasing degree of warmth and strength to the stomach; and in all cases of indigestion, gout in the stomach, windy colic, and general weakness, it has for ages been strongly recommended by the most eminent practitioners as very useful and beneficial. The great, indeed only, objection to their use, has been the large quantity of water which it takes to dissolve a small part of the flowers, and which must be taken with it into the stomach. It requires a quarter-of-a-pint of boiling water to dissolve the soluble portion of one drachm of camomile flowers, and, when one or even two ounces may be taken with advantage, it must at once be seen how impossible it is to take a proper dose of this wholesome herb in the form of tea; and the only reason why it has not long since been placed the very first in rank of all restorative medicines is, that in taking it the stomach has always been loaded with water, which tends in a great measure to counteract, and very frequently wholly to destroy, the effect. It must be evident that loading a weak stomach with a large quantity of water must be injurious; and that the medicine must possess powerful renovating properties only to counteract the bad effects likely to be produced by the water. Generally speaking, this has been the case with camomi

These PILLS are wholly CAMOMILE, prepared by a peculiar process, accidentally discovered, and known only to the proprietor, and which he firmly believes to be one of the most valuable modern discoveries in medicine, by which all the essential and extractive matter of more than an ounce of the flowers is concentrated in four moderate-sized pills. Experience has afforded the most ample proof that they possess all the fine aromatic and stomachic properties for which the herb has been esteemed; and, as they are taken into the stomach unencumbered by any diluting or indigestible substance, in the same degree has their benefit been more immediate and decided. Mild in their operation, and pleasant in their effect, they may be taken at any age, and under any circumstances, without danger or inconvenience; a person exposed to cold and wet a whole day or night could not possibly receive any injury from taking them, but, on the contrary, they would effectually prevent cold being taken. After a long acquaintance with, and strict observance of, the medicinal properties of Norton's Camomile Pills, it is only doing them justice to say, that they are really the most valuable of all TONIC MEDICINES. By the word "tonic," is meant a medicine which gives strength to the stomach sufficient to digest in proper quantities all wholesome food, which increases the power of every nerve and muscular systems. The solidity or firmness of the whole tissue of the body which so quickly follows the use of Norton's Camomile Pills, their certain and speedy effects in

repairing the partial dilapidations from time or intemperance, and their lasting salutary influence on the whole frame, is most convincing, that in the smallest compass is contained the largest quantity of the tonic principle, of so peculiar a nature as to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health and strength.

As Norton's Camomile Pills are particularly recommended for all stomach complaints or indigestion, it will probably be expected that some advice should be given respecting diet; though, after all that has been written upon the subject, after the publication of volume upon volume, after the country has, as it were, been inundated with practical essays on diet, as a means of prolonging life, it would be unnecessary to say more, did we not feel it our duty to make the humble endeavour of inducing the public to regard them not, but to adopt that course which is dictated by nature, by reason, and by common sense. Those persons who study the wholesomes, and are governed by the opinions of writers on diet, are uniformly both unhealthy in body and weak in mind. There can be no doubt that the palate is designed to inform us what is proper for the stomach, and of course that must best instruct us what food to take, and what to avoid; we want no other adviser. Nothing can be more clear than that those articles which are agreeable to the taste were by nature intended for our food and sustenance, whether liquid or solid, foreign or of native production; if they are pure and unadulterated, no harm need be dreaded by their use; they will only injure by abuse. Consequently, whatever the palate approves, cat and drink, always in moderation, but never in excess; keeping in mind that the first process should be well performed; this consists in masticating or chewing the solid food, so as to break down and separate the fibres and small substances of meat and vegetables, mixing them well, and blending the whole together before they are swallowed; and it is particularly urged upon all to take plenty of time to their meals, and never to cat in haste. If you conform to this short and simple, but comprehensive advice, and find that there are various things which others eat and drink with pleasure, and without inconvenience, and which would be pleasant to yourself, only that they disagree, you may at once conclude that the fault is in t

It is most certainly true that every person in his lifetime consumes a quantity of noxious matter, which if taken at one meal would be fatal; it is these small quantities of noxious matter, which are introduced into our food either by accident or wilful adulteration, which we find so often upset the stomach, and not unfrequently lay the foundation of illness, and perhaps final ruination to health. To preserve the constitution, it should be our constant care, if possible, to counteract the effect of these small quantities of unwholesome matter; and whenever, in that way, an enemy to the constitution finds its way into the stomach, a friend should be immediately sent after it, which would prevent its mischievous effects, and expel it altogether; no better friend can be found, nor one which will perform the task with greater certainty, than NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. And let it be observed, that the longer this medicine is taken, the less it will be wanted; it can in no case become habitual, as its entire action is to give energy and force to the stomach, which is the spring of life, the source from which the whole frame draws its succour and support. After an excess of eating or drinking, and upon every occasion of the general health being at all disturbed, these Pills should be immediately taken, as they will stop and eradicate disease at its commencement. Indeed, it is most confidently asserted, that by the timely use of this medicine only, and a common degree of caution, any person may enjoy all the comforts within his reach, may pass throug. If without an illness, and with the certainty of attaining a healthy Old Age.

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